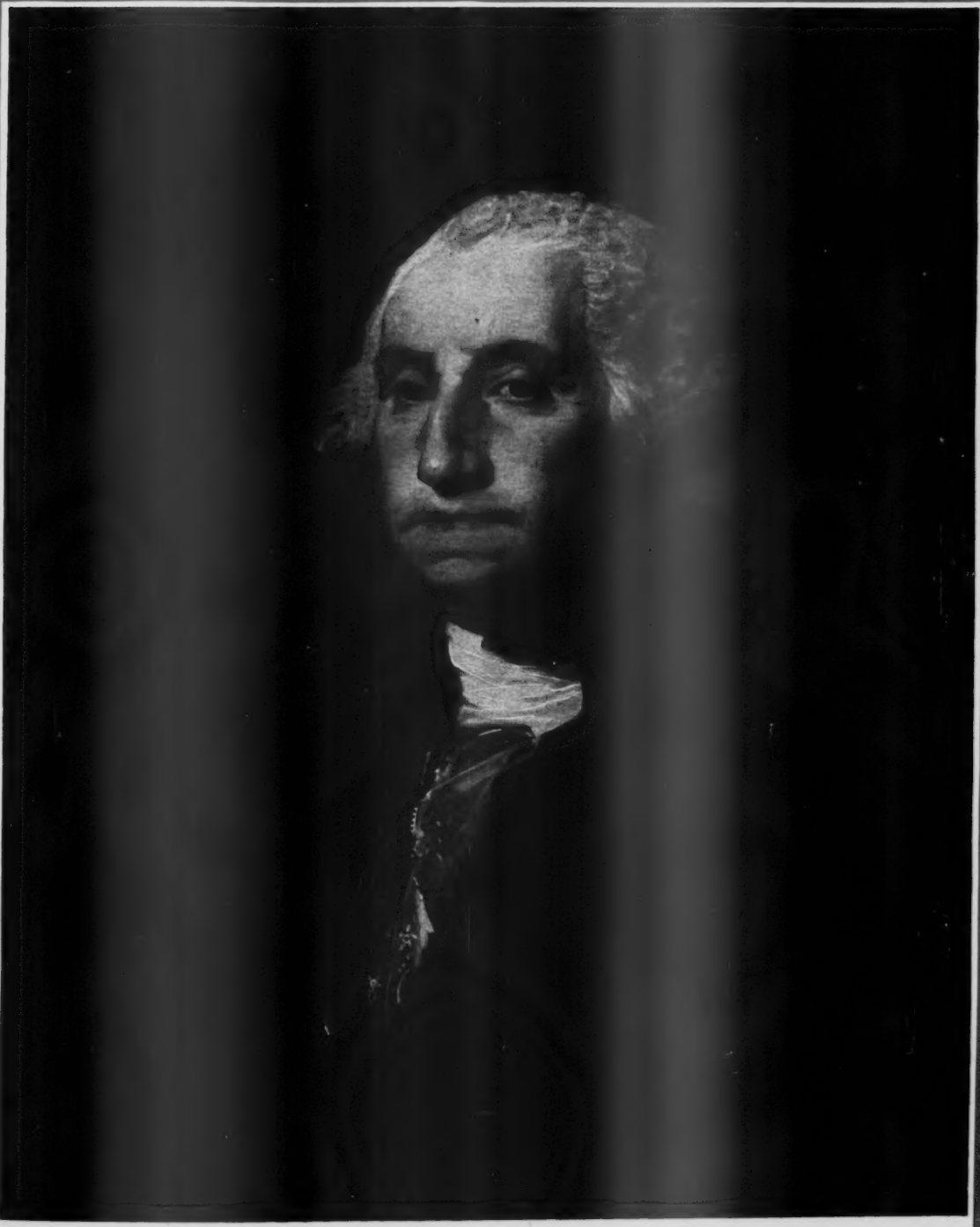


# American **FORESTS**



THE BICENTENNIAL NUMBER

FEBRUARY 1932

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# AMERICAN FORESTS

OVID BUTLER, Editor

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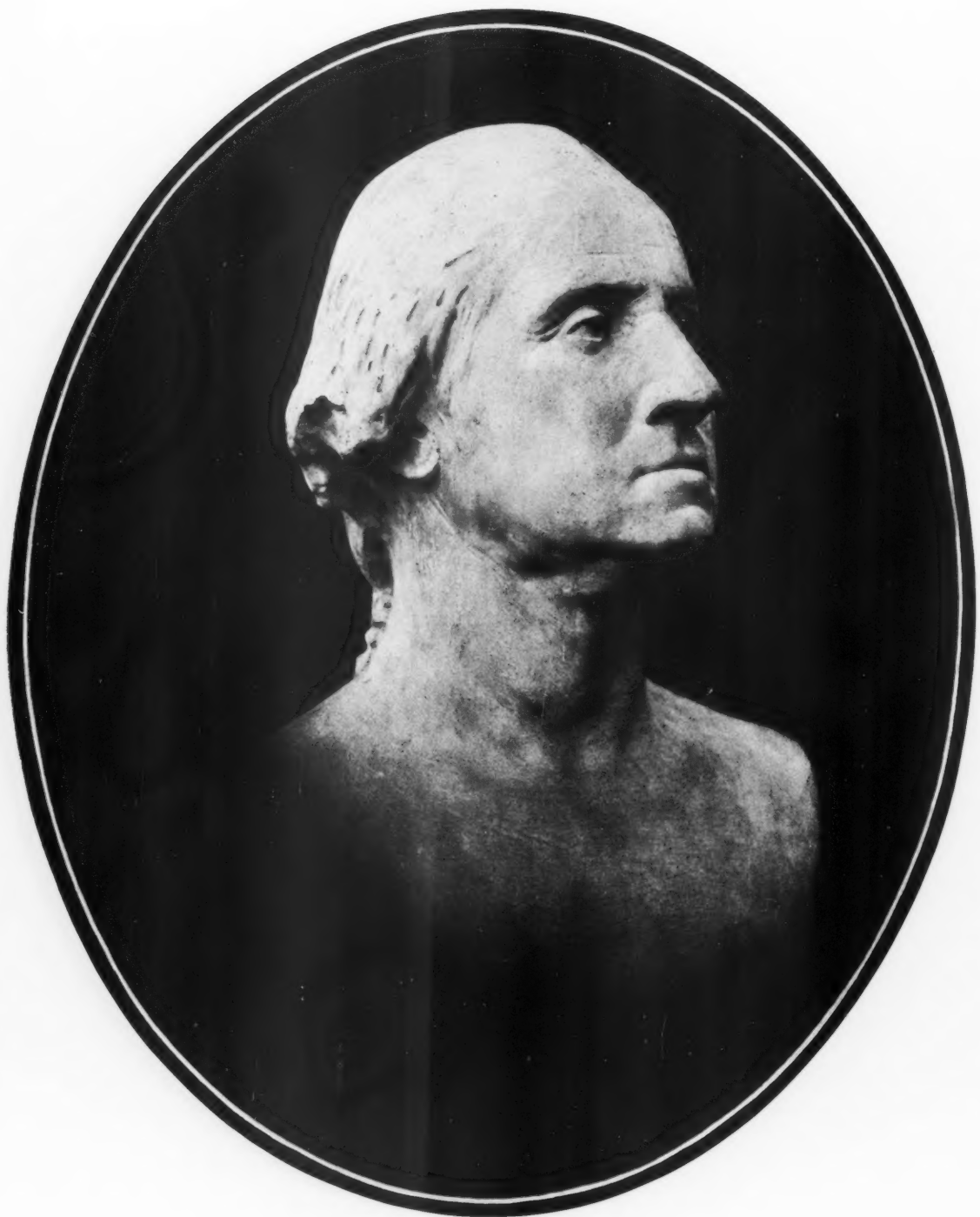


## THE BICENTENNIAL NUMBER



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THE HOUDON BUST

Adopted by the United States Bicentennial  
Commission as the official Washington picture.



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*The contribution of The American Forestry Association to honor the memory of George Washington and to spread more broadly a knowledge of his love for and appreciation of trees.*

## George Washington, Lover of Trees

By JAMES HAY, JR.

SOME of the modern and hair-splitting historians advance the theory that the story of the Cambridge Elm is all a myth, that the cool shade of the giant tree which until 1926 stood on Cambridge Common did not shelter George Washington on July 3, 1775, when he took command of the Colonial forces.

I cannot believe them!

To doubt any story so well authenticated as this, connecting the Father of His Country with a tree, is to lose an opportunity of knowing him as he really was. It deprives me of an insight into his likes and dislikes. It lessens by just so much the abundant evidence that he was a lover of trees.

Wherefore, let us not believe these iconoclastic historians, these fellows who have hardened their hearts to sentiment and, in their concern for dates and statistics, forget how dearly many people love the kind of history—anecdote or story or tradition—which reveals the greatest of all Americans as a tenderly human and irresistibly lovable person.

For most Americans, knowing George Washington as they do, are forever and unalterably convinced that in the heat and dust of that eventful day, when about to perform the physical act signifying his assumption of a charge fraught with immense and terrific responsibilities, he turned to the shade of the towering elm as naturally and instinctively as he would have sought the aid and counsel of a human friend.

The fact is that he thought and wrote of trees as if they were almost human. And because he loved them so, this lifelong planter of trees studied and learned their fixed habits, varying moods and striking peculiarities.

His diaries are crowded with references to trees, with descriptions of how they should be handled and transplanted and brought to their full growth, with expressions of regret that his servants neglected them, with appreciation of their usefulness and their beauty.

He literally considered the "environment" they liked. In 1782 he wrote to Lund Washington, a cousin whom he had made manager of the Mount Vernon estate during the Revolution, to set out locusts and other ornamental trees at the ends of the mansion house. In this letter was the warning that the transplanted locusts would more probably flourish if taken from open fields and not from the forests, since "the change of environment" would not be so great.

He had little patience with the pseudo arboriculturists who, taking up young trees for transplanting, left the roots bare or only partially covered with earth. He seemed to resent trees being treated so that they were left with such vital parts "naked to their enemies."

In his diary under date of Friday, February 18, 1785, he writes that Governor Clinton of New York has sent him "four lime or linden trees," and adds on a note of impatience that "they must have been out of the ground since the middle of November without any dirt about the roots and only a covering of mat."

On the following Tuesday, however, he transplanted two "pretty large and full grown lilacs to the north garden gate, taking up as much dirt with the roots as could well be obtained." And two weeks later he moved some holly, "most of them with a good deal of dirt about the roots," although they had "straggling limbs and not well leaved."

He tried to impress upon his servants, not always with the desired result, that young trees in time of drought needed water as much as human beings. Having to be away from Mount Vernon for several days during the first week in May, 1785, he departed only after he had given the garden servants explicit instructions as to how and when to water a number of transplanted trees. Upon his return he recorded that "they said" they had followed his directions, a fact of which he was by no means sure, for he continued:

"Most of my transplanted trees have a sickly look. The

small pines in the Wildernesses (the name he always gave to the forest north and south of the Serpentine Road beyond the flower and vegetable gardens) are entirely dead. . . . Almost the whole of the holly are dead. Many of the ivy, which before looked healthy and well, seem to be declining. . . . Not a single ash tree has unfolded its buds," and so on through a long list of similar disappointments.

But, as nearly all the transplanting and subsequent care of seedlings and young trees was done by his own hands or under his personal supervision, he did not have many such losses to chronicle. He writes again and again about his trees thriving, and blossoming, and putting out their leaves, and adding beauty to the landscape.

Contrary to the opinion of many, George Washington had a fine sense and appreciation of beauty. Although, in all the thousands of letters and documents from his pen now extant, there are few references to his emotions, he did make plain the fact that he rejoiced in the beautiful and well knew how trees and flowers could best be utilized to create beauty.

In a letter to one of his secretaries he said: "I shall begrudge no reasonable expense that will contribute to the improvement and neatness of my farms, for nothing pleases me better than to see them in good order, and everything trim, handsome and thriving about them; nor nothing hurts me more than to find them otherwise."

Early in the morning of one April day he rode forth to inspect his fields, and upon his return to the mansion, with the breath of spring still in his nostrils, he wrote in his diary: "The flower of the sassafras was fully out and looked well.—An intermixture of this and redbud, I conceive, would look very pretty, the latter crowned with the former, or vice versa."

Monday, May 9, 1785, he observed: "The blossom of the crab tree is unfolding and shedding its fragrant perfume. That of the black haw had been out some days; and is an ornamental flower, being in large clusters. . . . The flower of the small berry thorn is also good looking, the tree being full of blossom, which is not much unlike the blossom of the apple tree, but quite white."

A vivid picture, that, of the great man revelling in the beauties which had sprung from his own efforts and care!

Frequently he speaks of this or that tree "displaying" its buds or blossoms, as if he imagined the trees to be flaunting in the wind great multi-colored banners beneath which the petal-strewn and flower-hung weeks of summer would soon come marching past his delighted review.

In May, 1785, he noticed that "the blossom of the transplanted fringe tree was beginning to display." Again: "The catalpa trees were pretty generally displaying their blossoms, and the chestnuts also." And again: "In the warmth of yesterday and this day, the weeping willow and maple had displayed their leaves and blossoms."

All his life the master of Mount Vernon was associated with trees. No man ever had better or more varied opportunities to realize their loveliness and majesty.

Their beauty must have impressed him unforgettably when, on his many journeys into what was then "the far

West," he looked down from the summit of the Blue Ridge upon their massed tops flowing under a summer breeze like deep green waters stirred by the wind. Similarly, their majesty and mystic quietude must have entered into his soul when, camped in a glade of the forest in a night in spring, he saw the moving manuscript written upon the grass by the shadows of the leaves quivering in the moonlight.

He made friends, too, with the individual giants of the forest. While exploring his western lands in the autumn of 1770, he was riding through a wooded section near the mouth of the Kanawha River when he suddenly dismounted and left his companions. He had, as he described the incident, "met with a sycamore about sixty yards from the river of a most extraordinary size, it measuring three feet from the ground, forty-five feet round (almost fifteen feet through), lacking two inches; and not fifty yards from it was another, thirty-one feet round."

Two years before this, he had declared that, if he could possibly do so, he would have in the Mount Vernon grounds every specimen of native American tree or shrub that was beautiful in form, leaf or flower. How far he finally went toward the fulfilment of this wish, will never be known, for

there is evidence that he planted many more kinds of trees than are named in his diaries. In those pages he listed thirty-seven species.

Nor did he plant tree seeds and set out seedlings and saplings on a small scale. On March 30, 1760, he grafted and planted a total of 115 trees, mostly fruit trees. On the twenty-ninth of March, 1764, he grafted 118 pears and apples, some of the pear shoots "from Colonel Mason who had them from Colonel Fairfax, who praises them much."

It was in 1785 and 1786 that having won the Revolution and disposed of political duties, he was back at Mount

Vernon, as he fondly hoped, to spend the rest of his days in farming, the pursuit he loved above all others. And it was then also that he indulged in a veritable riot of planting and transplanting, working on a definite and well conceived design to take advantage of every possibility to increase the attractiveness of the grounds.

In October, 1785, he "put two thousand of the common chestnut into a box with dry sand—a layer of each—and two hundred of the Spanish chestnut in like manner, to plant out in the spring."

And on the twenty-third of the following March, "Along side the Cherokee plum (planted yesterday) I planted, in a row and a piece, the Spanish chestnuts sowed last fall. And next these, forty-three rows one foot apart and about an inch asunder in the row between 17,000 and 18,000 seed of the honey locust. Next these, in three rows I planted one hundred and sixty of the Portugal peach stone. And adjoining these are three other rows of the common chestnut."

From all the careful planning and planting of the master, there remain today at Mount Vernon only twelve of the species, comprising but forty-six trees, that were put into the ground either by him or during his lifetime.

Among these, according to the report of Dr. Charles Sprague Sargent, then Director of the Arnold Arboretum, made to the Council of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association

## TO WASHINGTON, IN THE BLUE RIDGE

By ANNE HARD

In these great hills you are not dead.  
These rocks once hallowed by your tread,  
These distances of dimmest blue,  
This river and these roads, you knew.

In that far place where now you dwell,  
Is there no human way to tell  
That we, the offspring of your will,  
Remember you, remember still?

Washington "STAR"



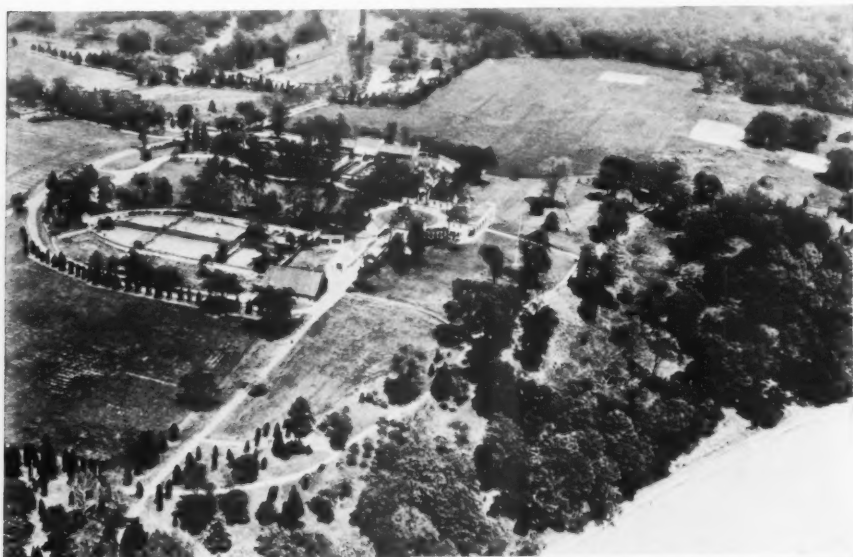
Mount Vernon—the home which Washington's writings set forth so clearly as the real center of his existence, and for which he yearned during his years of public service. Here his great heart found full outlet and he builded with painstaking care first, the house,—reshaping it to his increased needs. Then the grounds, shaded today by the sweeping branches of great trees, either planted by the master himself or part of his very definite, meticulously set-down plans for their development. In the later restoration of the estate, these original plans were carefully followed.

of the Union, are four buckeyes, "which were raised from seeds gathered by Washington near the mouth of the Cheat River, in what is now West Virginia, in 1784 and planted by him at Mount Vernon in the spring of the following year," and they "are of special interest and value, as this is the only tree known to have been discovered and first planted by Washington."

In the 132 years that have passed since the great man's

death, his beloved trees suffered from a long period of neglect. They have been devastated by a tornado. Some of them have been struck by lightning. If they had had continuously the same sort of care that he gave them, the number of their survivors would be far greater. Their injuries and ailments were unspoken pleas that never went unanswered when he was at Mount Vernon. In summer and winter alike he went to their relief.





Mount Vernon from the air. The perfection of his detailed planting plans shows the use Washington made of trees in adorning his home grounds.

His diaries mention some of these incidents. There was, for example, the time when he was distressed to find that a group of hemlocks were "almost dead, and bereft of their leaves; and so are the live oak."

On a day in March he recorded that "a great deal of rain fell last night and the heaviest sleet," and "the boughs of all the trees were encrusted by tubes of ice quite round and at least half an inch thick, the weight of which was so great that my late transplantations in many instances sank under it, breaking the limbs or weighing up the roots;" and then, another instance of his regarding trees as sentient beings: "The largest pines were quite oppressed by the ice."

It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that this same concern for his trees doubtless intensified his last illness and hastened his death. The day after he had developed a cold from riding over his plantation in rain and snow, he went out in the still inclement weather to examine some saplings near the house and to see what care should be given them.

Thus, the last time he breathed the air of out-of-doors was when he let the storm beat upon him while, with discerning eye and sympathetic touch, he gauged the injuries the weather had done to his trees, and decided how best they might be remedied.

During his life, however, his interest in trees was not limited to those which were his own property. His prophetic vision made him America's first conservationist. He foresaw the time when the forests, which then seemed ill-

itable and inexhaustible, would begin to disappear; and he warned his countrymen that this danger confronted them.

It was with the greatest reluctance that he ever lost or destroyed a flourishing or ornamental tree, even in the fields of his farms. In directions which he gave in 1789 to the overseer of Muddy Hole Farm, a part of the Mount Vernon plantation, is this paragraph:

"If these several kinds of work should not afford employment for the hoe people, with the cultivation of the ground, which will be marked out for potatoes and carrots, and which



The Potomac in its silver beauty sweeps silently past the Mansion house,—clearly to be seen beyond the sloping green lawns and through the white columns of the front gallery.

ought to be ploughed up immediately, they may be preparing field No. 6, on the creek, for corn in 1790. In the execution of this work, the cedar trees are not to be cut down, but trimmed only; and other trees left here and there for shades. The brush and rubbish, of all sorts, are to be thrown into the gullies and covered over, so as to admit the ploughs to pass."

On November 11, 1792, when he was in Philadelphia, burdened with the work of the Presidency, he wrote to Anthony Whiting, then his Mount Vernon manager, a long letter of detailed instructions as to how to keep the farm hands busy. To this communication he added the following postscript:

"In clearing the wood, mark a road by an easy and graduated ascent from the marsh or low ground, up the hollow which leads into the lot beyond the fallen chestnut, about midway of the lot; and leave the trees standing thick on

both sides of it, for a shade to it." I have referred to the majesty and mystic quietude of the forest, of great trees, having entered into Washington's soul. It is doubtless more accurate to say that nature gave him, and his own high thinking and lofty idealism developed to the full in him, a majesty and mystic power which moved others as great trees move them, to stand reverent before him, to feel their comparative littleness beside him. Is there not the very breath and spirit of the forest in the following:

"He is remarkably tall, erect and well proportioned," said Dr. James Thacher in 1778, Washington's forty-sixth year. "The serenity of his countenance, and the majestic gracefulness of his deportment, impart a strong impression of that dignity and grandeur which are his peculiar characteristics; and no one can stand in his presence without feeling the ascendancy of his mind and associating with his countenance the idea of wisdom, philanthropy, magnanimity and patriotism. There is a fine symmetry in the features of his face indicative of a benign and dignified spirit."

He has a "majestic height," wrote his step-grandson, George Washington Parke

Custis, "and his whole person was so cast in nature's finest mold as to resemble the classic remains of ancient statuary, where all the parts contribute to the purity and perfection of the whole."

"His deportment," said William Sullivan, "was invariably grave; it was sobriety that stopped short of sadness. His presence inspired a veneration, and a feeling of awe, rarely experienced in the presence of any man."



The old red brick pathway that winds picturesquely up the hill from the boat landing, passing the quiet seclusion of the old, original tomb.



The gate into the flower garden—an intimate view in the grounds, bordered by ancient box and guarded by friendly trees.

"Born to high destinies," declared his friend, Gouverneur Morris, "he was fashioned for them by the hand of nature. His form was noble—his port majestic. . . . So dignified his deportment, no man could approach him but with respect—none was great in his presence."

How often have men felt that way when contemplating the splendor of a forest! How inevitably have similar emotions and reactions come to them under the spell of trees!

"Serenity"—"majestic gracefulness"—"dignity and grandeur"—"a majestic height"—"a feeling of awe"—"none great in his presence"! There is the whole story, the perfect picture of how the average man bows in spirit, and at the same time lifts up his soul, in the cathedral-like calm of vast wooded places.

And Washington's influence, a lengthening and beningn shadow, has been, and is, felt more by the American people and by the nations of the earth than that of any other man in history.

That was a wise commentator who said:

"The visitor at Mount Vernon still finds a charm no art alone could give, in trees from various climes, each a witness of the taste that sought, or the love that sent them, in fields which the desolating steps of war reverently passed by, in flowers whose root is not in graves, yet tinged with the life-blood of the heart that cherished them from childhood to old age. On those acres he moved beneath the shade or shelter of the invisible tree which put forth whatever meets the eye, and has left some sign on each object, large or small. Still planted beside his river, he brings forth fruit in his season. Nor does his leaf wither."





Washington planted this elm at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, to mark a survey corner.

# Some TREES Washington Knew

By  
ERLE KAUFFMAN



HOW many trees in America are associated directly or indirectly with George Washington, who found at Mount Vernon as much inspiration in developing the roots of his beloved trees as he did in establishing the roots of a new nation? The answer must be indefinite, for fame is a romancer weaving her tales to suit her hearers. But the tree and Washington have become as one, and whether fact or fancy, they lyric the rhythm that sways the imagination and hearts of the American people.

As a point in question, consider the Washington Elm at Cambridge, Massachusetts, the most famous of the trees associated with the First President. This tree, which succumbed to old age and disease in October, 1923, and which is undoubtedly dearer to the hearts of Americans than any other historic tree, is the one under which, history relates, Washington took command of the Continental Army on July 3, 1775. Travelers from every nation have looked with reverence upon the great spreading elm, and pondered long as they read the inscription on the monument at its base. Artists

have painted it, poets have sung its praise, and historians have recorded its association with the great Continental soldier and patriot. So great was the regard for this tree that at the first signs of decay thirty years ago a number of foresighted men visioned a scion to carry on its fame and historic significance. As a consequence a number of cuttings were made and successfully propagated. Today, one is growing on the campus of the University of Washington, at Seattle, a cutting from which has been offered to replace the famous old tree at Cambridge, and is now in that city awaiting planting. Three other trees said to be scions of the Cambridge Elm are growing at the Arnold Arboretum, at Boston, at Wellesley, Massachusetts, and on the estate of Dr. J. L. Goodale, at Ipswich, Massachusetts.

But while many Americans are rejoicing over these successful propagations of their most historic and beloved tree, there arise, after one hundred and fifty-six years, a few to cry "fake" and brand as legend the incident which made the elm and Washington as one. In a recent bulletin published by

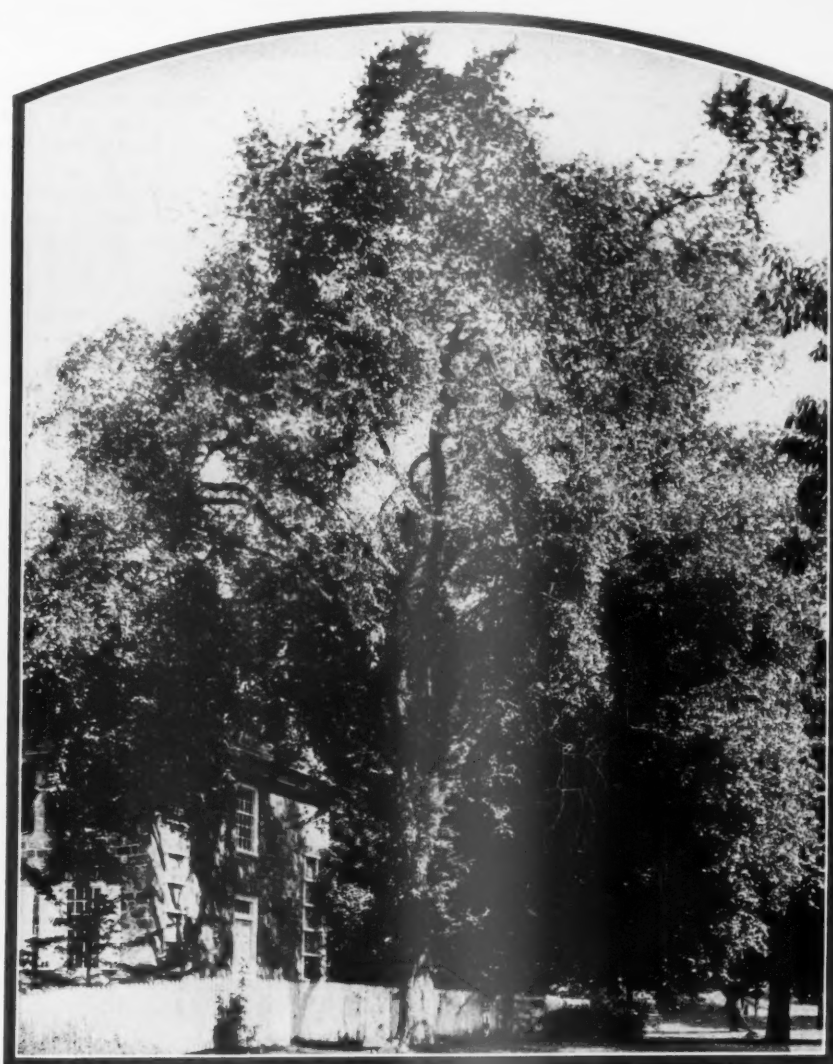
Harvard University the charge is made "that the stories regarding the tree are largely founded on sentiment and tradition, rather than on facts, appears to be borne out by historical data."

Probing further, the bulletin casts a "serious element of doubt about the connection of the tree with this stirring event on July 3, 1775." Most accounts of the incident, it points out, describe the elm as a "patriarch with wide spreading branches." It states: "While the sentimentalists and traditionists have referred to the Washington Elm as a venerable or patriarchal tree, and would have us think of it as a hoary wide branched monarch of its kind, it is worth while to consider the actual facts as to its age. After the tree fell, on October 26, 1923, Irving W. Bailey, professor of Plant Anatomy in Harvard University, an expert in plant growth and wood structure, carefully examined the trunk and sections of the wood and arrived at the conclusion that when it fell it was between 204 and 210 years old. Granting that the age was the higher figure it would appear that this tree was about sixty-two years old when Washington assumed command of the Colonial troops, or, if we accept the lower figure we have a tree fifty-six years old. This certainly is no great age for a white elm. Professor Bailey found that in 1776 the trunk of the tree was at least twenty-four inches in diameter at thirty inches above the ground. Two inches more may be allowed for thickness of bark, so that the total circumference at that time was less than eight feet.

"If the famous elm was 'a large tree when Cambridge was first settled in 1630' and when measured, presumably in its best condition, was 'over eighteen feet in circumference,' is it not a curious circumstance that its own record shows that it was less than eight feet in circumference in 1775, over 140 years later? And if the Washington Elm was 210 years old when it died and fell on October 26, 1923, there would appear to be a remarkable discrepancy between the human accounts and the natural records kept by the tree, which would seem to show that as a matter of fact, the seed of the Washington Elm had not been produced or the seedling started into life for nearly a hundred years after Cambridge was first settled."

Fact or fancy! And after all it is not Washington and the tree that are on trial, for the historical incident of his taking command of the Colonial Army under a tree is not questioned. The debate seems to be around which tree he so signally honored.

The Washington Elm, rising in majestic symmetry, the greatest in dimension of all the historic elms on the grounds of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., is another tree around



The Washington Elm at Valley Forge—scion of a tree planted by the General, and planted near his headquarters in 1888.

which there has been debate. It is popularly believed that the First President planted this tree, and many visitors to the Federal City will hear the story told again and again. But historians have revealed—to their own satisfaction, at least—that the only tree Washington ever planted in the city that bears his name was an elm set out at a corner of "The General's House," built by Washington as a place for members of Congress to lodge during sessions. The fate of this tree is unknown. The magnificent elm on the Capitol grounds, which measures fifteen feet in circumference, is now said to have sheltered Washington on many afternoons while he watched the construction of the Capitol building. The story goes that the noon repast was often laid beneath the branches of this elm and that the First President would sit in their shade and talk with the builders.

At Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, stands one of the great trees associated with Washington that has not yet been subject to controversy. It goes back to the surveying days of the young Washington, when the vast lands of the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax held his interest. In Wash-



The last of the thirteen horse-chestnut trees Washington planted between his mother's cottage and his sister's home, "Kenmore," at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

ington's journal of this survey, in 1747, an entry indicates that he was greatly impressed by the medicinal value of certain springs near Berkeley, which, tradition says, were outstanding factors in Indian warfare for many centuries. After Washington's discovery the fame of the springs spread and the vicinity was soon settled by white pioneers. At this juncture Washington planted a white elm at the intersection of the growing town's principal thoroughfare, Washington Street, and one marking the southern boundary of the grant of Lord Fairfax, and forming a survey corner to this grant. The tree today is twenty-one feet in circumference at its base.

At Valley Forge,

Pennsylvania, where Washington, after the battles of Brandywine and Germantown established his headquarters for what may be paradoxically termed the darkest winter of the Revolutionary War, a beautiful elm, in full health and vigor, reaches above the old stone building which the General occupied. This tree, scion of one which history says Washington planted, is a fine specimen. A marker underneath the elm bears the following inscription: "This elm, a scion of a tree planted by George Washington, was brought here and planted in December, 1888, by the State Secretary of the Patriotic Order Sons of America."

There is another outstanding Washington tree in Pennsylvania, the great horse-chestnut at Bath. This tree, said to be a monument to the friendship existing between Washington and General Robert Brown in Revolutionary days, is now known as the Washington Friendship Tree. According to the story handed down the two generals were very intimate during the stirring days of the fight for independence, and their friendship continued after peace and liberty had come to the war-torn colonies. During one of General Brown's visits to Mt. Vernon, his commander, with his own hands, dug from his garden two young horse-chestnut trees and presented them to him. The saplings were carried on horseback over the mountains into the hills of Pennsylvania, where they were planted at the home of General Brown, at Bath. Only one of the trees survived, and until 1921, when it was severely damaged by a storm, it stood in full vigor with an eighty-five foot spread. The tree is alive today and a marker was recently placed at its base dedicating it.

Virginia, the birthplace of Washington, also cherishes a famous old horse-chestnut associated with her greatest son. The tree is located at Fredericksburg and is the last of thirteen which Washington planted to shade the walk between his mother's cottage and Kenmore, his sister's home. He named these trees for the thirteen colonies. Many old residents of the historic Virginia town can remember five of these trees. They stood on what was at one time the Kenmore estate. They were handsome and stately. Two of them died and two were blown down in a storm, leaving but one as a living reminder of the great tie between Washington and the Tree.

There are many other trees associated with George Washington which hold fascinating stories; and there are hundreds to which he is heralded to have tied his horse. But space will not permit their review. Among the outstanding ones is the Washington Elm at Palmer, Massachusetts, under which Washington delivered a short address three days before taking command of the Continental army



One of the last photographs ever taken of the famous Washington Elm at Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which the great soldier is said to have taken command of the Colonial army in 1775. The tree succumbed to old age and disease in October, 1923.



at Cambridge. According to history, General Washington, accompanied by his staff, General Lee and the deputation sent from Cambridge to Springfield to meet and escort him to headquarters, halted with his party under the shade of this tree to rest and lunch about noon, June 30, 1773. The inscription on the granite monument at its base states that he addressed the citizens of Palmer. At one foot above the ground the tree has a circumference of nineteen feet.

At Charleston, South Carolina, where Washington pilgrimage in 1791, there is a great live oak that bears his name. Here, so the story goes, he was an honored breakfast guest in the beautiful plantation home of the distinguished Pinckney family. He heard the mistress of the household give an order to her gardener that the large oak which obstructed the view from the new portico must be cut down. Washington—great tree lover that he was—interceded with his hostess to spare the condemned oak. Mrs. Horry, the hostess, could do naught but to accede graciously to the slightest wish of her distinguished guest. The gardener was summoned. The President's wish was told to him; the President's wish was Mrs. Horry's wish—the tree was spared.

At Constantine, Michigan, there is a magnificent willow tree, slipped from one at the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, a scion of the original Napoleon Willow at St. Helena. There is also a beautiful Washington oak at New Orleans, often referred to as the largest live oak in America.

A tree at the Timothy Ball House at Maplewood, New Jersey, heads the list of many to which Washington is said to have tied his horse. It is claimed the tree was planted in 1743, and that while visiting his cousins, the Balls, Washington frequently hitched his horse to an iron ring which for many years was attached to the tree. Old residents now living recall the ring.

Then, of course, there are the trees of Mount Vernon, everlasting memorials to the First President's love for the tree—but that is another story and told elsewhere in this issue.

As a young surveyor George Washington established many line and witness trees while surveying certain lands for Lord Fairfax lying in the wilderness west of the Blue Ridge Mountains and extending to the headwaters of the Potomac River. The Berkeley Elm, which has been mentioned, is one of these trees. But undoubtedly there are others standing, for the country is still a wilderness in semblance, and the thrill of adventure as well as recognition of the First President's regard for trees has spurred groups of boys, especially Boy Scouts, to search for and mark these old and historic line trees. A few years may reveal some interesting facts concerning the Washington survey trees, and a new chapter—a chapter that may defy the contempt of those who do not believe—may be added to the already full history of Washington and the tree.

Washington's trail was a tree trail, for he was everlastingly and very naturally attracted to them. That this trail should be marked and open to those who care to follow it is undoubtedly the wish of Americans who have caught the rhythm of the tree and Washington and hear only discord in any attempt to discredit it.



The Washington Friendship Tree, at Bath, Pennsylvania, which is being perpetuated through the planting of its seed all over the world.



The Washington Elm on the grounds of the Nation's Capitol, under the shade of which the First President watched the building of the Capitol.

# The Tree in the Architecture of Washington

By JOHN C. MERRIAM



**K**NOWN over the world for high attainment in planning of its man-made structures, the City of Washington is recognized also as one in which the architecture of nature is given exceptional importance through varying expression in uses of the tree. Sometimes these living columns set off features of imposing buildings. Again as spires they direct attention to a changing sky. Often they span the street in arches such as man has long striven to copy through his most inspiring edifices. Widely through the city these domesticated forests are controlling elements in the forming of vistas through which human achievement in building takes on much of its charm.

In large measure the attractive natural parks of Washington are dominated by trees extending the quiet of a wilderness into the city's midst. So effective is this penetration that sometimes within a few seconds one may go from noise of crowded traffic into shadows of a wood, where only damped sounds of pounding wheels serve to remind of the mechanical hurry in present day civilization.

Although, like organic beings, cities commonly grow without conscious control, they must always meet certain needs of intensified use both as habitations and as opportunities for organized business. Special purposes of Washington make it the center of administration for a nation having extremely diversified interests, all of which are involved in its effort to organize a government by will of the

people. Fortunately the general structure of this particular city has been the subject of careful planning with reference to present and future needs.

In considering the architecture of a city it is important to keep in mind that an organized unit of this type does not consist merely of streets and houses. It represents the collective features related to life and work, to maintenance of existence, effectiveness of business, and enjoyment of living by those for whom it may be either home or merely a place of temporary occupation.

Just as a forest is not merely the ground upon which trees stand, but involves the composition, bulk, and movement of air blowing over it, the sunlight promoting its life process, the multitude of plants and animals surrounding it, and the bacteria which mould constituents of its environment, so a city is not merely ground or buildings. It comprises all the elements that contribute qualities which make it a place in which human living can be conducted effectively with health, comfort, and well being. So Washington is not merely an areal plan or a group of inanimate buildings. It comprises all that aids in development of its mechanism and function designed for a great national purpose.

Situated midway on the Atlantic Coast, the climate of Washington presents conditions intermediate in range of the whole country. In this situation use of natural features such as trees may represent overlapping aspects of vegetation for much of America. It is essential that there be dense shade in summer, and that the blanket of verdure which shuts off heat and light in brilliant days of the middle year be removed to give comfort of the sun's rays in winter. So in planning the city its walks have been bordered by trees losing their leaves in the colder season, and the groves for use as quiet retreats in warmer portions of the year are largely made up of woods which give a maximum of light and sky in December.

Special planting of trees has not contributed alone to comfort in summer and winter. By giving changing vistas and contrasts through the cycle of the year, it has also added an important element of variation to expression of the architectural program of city building. Through their own peculiar values street trees and groves range in beauty through the seasons from leafless branches against winter skies to the charm of opening buds in spring, the heavy green of summer, and the brilliant foliage of autumn. All that is expressed by the trees in their own right is also a contribution to contrast with architecture of buildings which are simple and beautiful, and yet sometimes cold and formal, such as characterize the general plan of the city.

Into this scheme of humanly-designed structures is introduced the beauty of varying perspective produced through values of the tree. And to the three dimensions of space, there is added a fourth element in movement, represented by changing foliage of the advancing year. Tinging it all is living color shifting with seasons and with lights and shadows of the day.

The wider spaces designed for breathing or recreation, and for stimulation of touch with natural beauty represent an achievement of special importance in which opportunity for friendship with trees is one of the larger values. The quick shift from pressure of traffic and business to the relaxing influence of contact with the out-of-doors is an element of real significance in the plan of this city.

So it is, for example, that where Columbia Road, Eighteenth Street, and Adams Mill Road diverge, the length of one block separates a business cross-road from an elm-bordered avenue swinging suddenly down to the Zoological Park. Car lines and automobiles converge and diverge under guidance of automatic signals. Yellow caution lights perch alongside stations of safety for those foot passengers whose fraction-of-a-second dash does not permit a complete journey across the traffic stream. Two blocks distant the





The Capitol—most magnificent of the many impressive structures in the Federal City. Here is plainly seen the important part the great trees with which it is surrounded play in enhancing its architectural splendor.

© Buckingham

grateful shade of a quiet grove brings the peace of nature.

Passing down the road, the comfort of at least semi-solitude envelops one. The clank-clank, tlat-tlat of passing street cars are still audible, but as if from an outside world. Especially at this place rises the memory of Longfellow's sonnet concerning restful seclusion of such a retreat, in his contrast of a busy street with the quiet of a cathedral:—"So as I enter here from day to day and lay my burden at this minster gate, the tumult of the time disconsolate, to inarticulate murmurs dies away."

The comfort of the wood below seems not wholly due to absence of sound. Though trees do not talk back, and therefore never appear to be misunderstood, they also express their own qualities in addition to what we attribute to them.

sprawl in trunk and roots as if attempting to keep near the surface of the soil, and their graceful branches droop over the ground like wings of a mother bird.

The stem of the beech is sturdy, establishing its strength in a great pillar. In external modelling, the buttresses appear like great muscles seen through a closely fitting skin. Contrasts between light and shade and color are accentuated by smoothness of the bark and one sees often sharply pencilled shadows of its own delicate twigs marking their clear outlines on the whiteness of the trunk.

The grove through which one passes on the slope where the road leads down to Rock Creek can have a somberness approaching gloom when the trees are soaked in rain. Or in light of a gray day the trunks almost fade into mist.



© Buckingham

Light and shadow of reflected trees vie in beauty in Rock Creek Park, blending with the grace of architecture where stone bridges reach across waterways or chasms to make accessible the vales in its more remote sections—"far from the madding crowd."

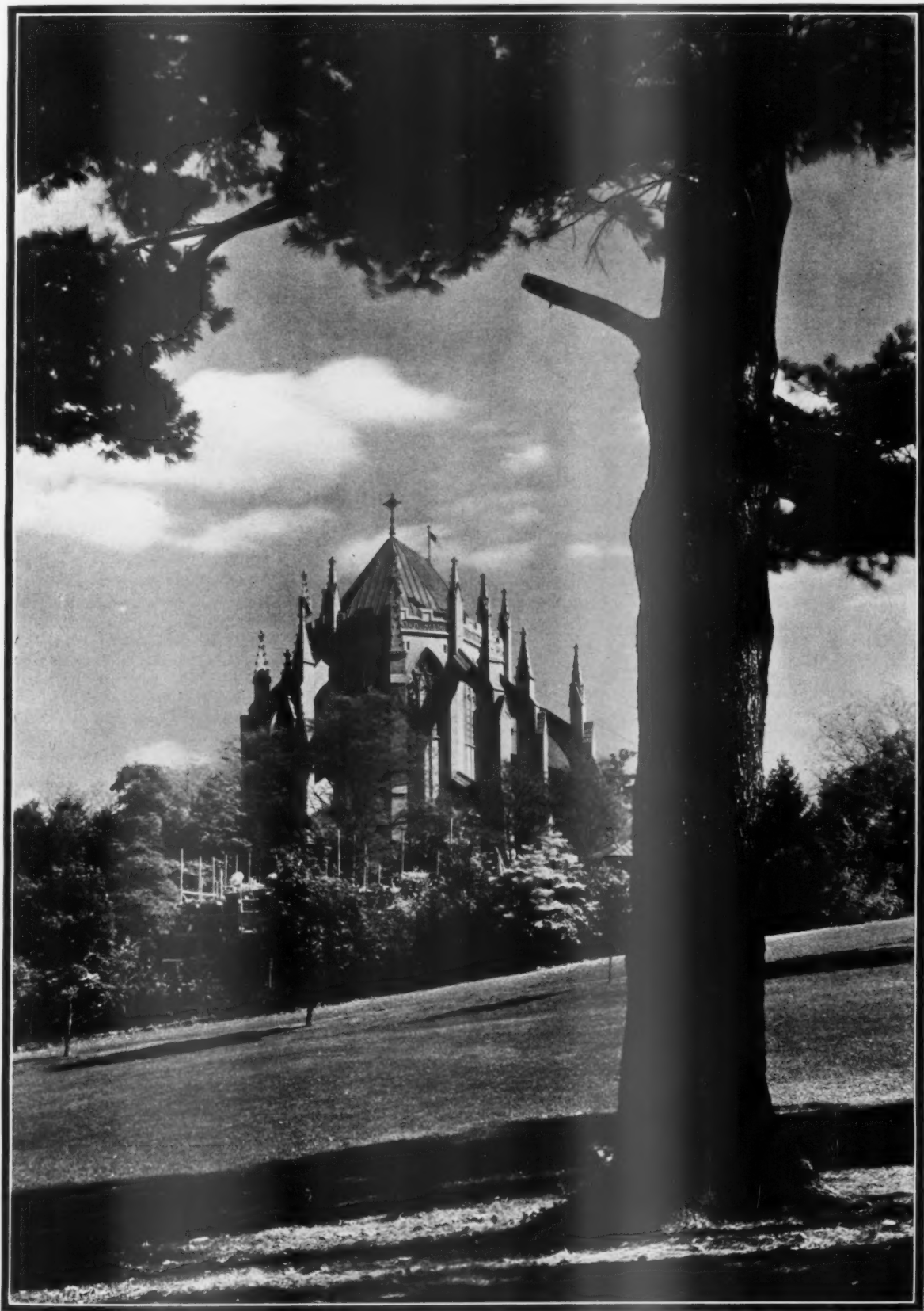
While to one person they may seem only dull and stupid, to another they embody the joy of living.

The beech trees which favor this road have an architecture which sometimes appears to lack plan and unity distinctive of their associates, the tulip trees. Again they may be tall, straight and slender, and in their mass show marked symmetry. The beauty seems not to be produced by one swift stroke, but rather the result of cumulative effort.

Although reaching always toward the sun, the beeches do not each time take the straightest path. Sometimes they

In bright, clear atmosphere the stems and branches have a tint of silver. The beauty of the place leaves on many so deep an impression that it remains in memory as "the silver forest."

The architecture of these woods fits itself to varying moods of seasons. Each period has its charm differing widely from that of other stages. We may dislike cold and rain, and be weighed down in spirit by bare, leafless poles of December woods. Yet for some who look into a mass of naked branches spread against the winter sky there



The beautiful Gothic spires of the Washington Cathedral, framed by majestic trees, create an architectural picture of spiritual appeal never to be forgotten.

© E. L. Crandall

is consciousness of what lies beyond, and the screen of crossing twigs spreads the light into its constituent colors, giving added loveliness to sky and clouds.

Fall, commonly considered the season of melancholy is perhaps the time of greatest beauty in the woods, the period of fruition, the stage of flaming beauty of maturity. Flowers of spring and summer are replaced by the most gorgeous raiment of the year. Ships go down with colors flying. Forests greet approaching twilight arrayed in their most splendid garments.

No city has offered opportunity for development of a plan in which greater contribution to comfort and beauty could be made by use of the tree than is now possible in Washington. Experience of the last half century brings out the nature of the problem, the many values of the tree in present living, the needs for the future. There has never been a situation in which the elements for contribution to understanding of a question of this nature were more fully represented or better organized than is true in Washington today, with our great government departments engaged in

study of forest problems, and with discussion of city planning continuously active.

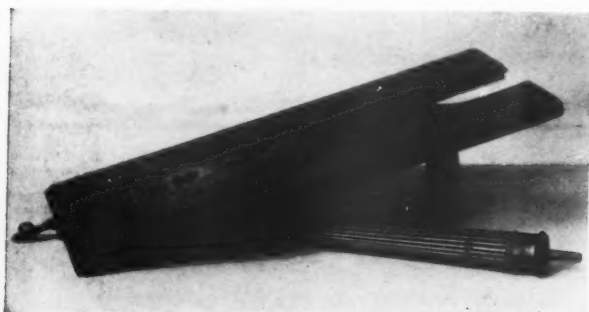
There is a special challenge in the opportunity offered for increase of contribution by the tree toward evolution of the architectural scheme and betterment of living conditions in Washington of the future. It is desirable that all elements involved be centered in development of this peculiar interest. There should be included every related phase of government in the city, the resources of all federal activities which touch this special problem, the specific opportunity for experimentation by the Forest Service and the National Arboretum, and the contribution of many non-governmental activities located here.

The influence of such a work would not be reflected alone in adding to comfort of living for those who merely make this a place of residence. It would show its value as well in bettered conditions for constructive work of those who study federal policies as they concern the nation of the future.

## WASHINGTON'S TRAVELING BOOT BOX

Photographs used through the courtesy of the magazine "ANTIQUES"

WOOD was utilized most effectively in the boot box used by Washington in his travels. This interesting piece was built of solid mahogany trimmed with brass. Slender, fluted brass-trimmed legs normally supported the box at a convenient height above the floor; but



This shows the box lid removed and put to work as a jack for the removal of distinguished boots!

for a journey, they could be unscrewed and placed within the box, making it most compact.

The box lid removed and placed upon the floor inside out, or rather underside up, was transformed into an effective bootjack. Its heavy pad, upon which many famous feet rested, is so well worn as to testify to frequent usage.

The story of this Washington relic is interesting. It seems that, with the exception of a period of some years when it was in the possession of old West Ford, body servant of Judge Bushrod Washington, the box was owned by one Alexandria family, from the time it left the "mansion" at Mount Vernon. When Martha Washington died, in 1802, the Mount Vernon property, as is well known, passed to Washington's nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington, son of the President's brother, John Augustine.

Some time after the Judge's death in 1829, West Ford, who was born on the Mount Vernon estate and lived there all his life, needing money, offered the traveling boot box for sale to an Alexandrian. The Alexandrian needed a receptacle for tools. And so he purchased the boot box from the old negro, and for years it was used in this humble capacity. At that time Washington relics were numerous and easy to obtain, and such use did not seem the desecration it does today. Later, the purchaser's son, realizing the beauty and value of the box, took great pride in its possession and, until his death a few years ago, delighted in showing it and telling its unique history to interested friends and acquaintances.



The traveling boot box. It is of Post-Revolutionary style, of mahogany, bound with brass. When the box is packed for travel, the legs unscrew and may be stowed within. The removable lid, turned wrong side up, becomes a bootjack.





## EDITORIAL

### The Master of Mount Vernon



GEORGE WASHINGTON lives again in the minds and hearts of the American people. The bicentennial of his birth, which strikes its hour on February 22, 1932, already has brought him into our homes and schools, our offices and our gathering places. As in the stirring days of '76, his face, his deeds, his words, fire our patriotism and inspire us with renewed faith in the principles upon which our republic stands. As by divine ordering Washington's bicentennial falls at a time when the country which he fathered is sorely in need of close intimacy with the characteristics that made him the man of the hour and the greatest leader in American history. Contact with his sound thinking, his firm unemotional acting and his benign masterful leadership cannot fail to steady us and to help direct us in our choice of statesmen to lead us out of present national troubles.

Washington's character being as it was, his life seems a guiding inspiration in almost every field. This issue of *AMERICAN FORESTS* is dedicated to his love of trees. Many people today do not know that George Washington was a lover of trees and that his appreciation of them was deep and broad. As master of Mount Vernon he sought to gather there trees of wide variety, of beauty, and of service. Living in a country that was in large part wilderness he nevertheless visioned, if we may judge rightly by his diaries and letters, the place of the tree in the spiritual and economic life of home and nation. He scouted the countryside for desirable specimens of trees. He had seeds sent him from distant states and foreign nations. Many of his days at Mount Vernon were spent transplanting trees to his estate, growing seedlings in boxes, and in caring for trees already planted. One part of his estate he called the wilderness and here he apparently sought to grow as many different varieties of trees as would make their homes there. New trees seemed to interest him quite as much as native ones and he must have looked forward to the day when Mount Vernon would be a sort of arboretum where people could come to study and know trees of all worthwhile varieties.

Washington's love of trees is one of the most direct lines to his noble character for some of the trees which he himself planted are still living at Mount Vernon. His diaries are filled with entries telling of his tree planting work.

These writings are not of an emotional character. They are brief descriptions of searches for desirable trees, of transplantings, of protective tree care. It is said that Washington not only supervised this work but often took off his coat and participated in it. No one can read his diary, simple and matter of fact though the entries are, and fail to be impressed by his deep love for trees and by the care which he gave them. There can be no doubt but that this love was genuine. He wanted trees not for publicity or advertising or boasting purposes, nor political advancement, but because trees to him were things essential to the fullness of life. This appreciation is seen in his planning with *L'Enfant* of the National Capitol.

Washington must have loved all growing things for it is said that his happiest moments were at Mount Vernon when he could personally engage in the growing of his crops, the tending of his trees, and the beautifying of his grounds. The depth of his joy and the pureness of his character seem to be summed up in a sentence which he wrote late in life: "I am lead to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest."

In his article, "Washington—A Lover of Trees," which appears elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Hay pictures Washington on the summits of the Blue Ridge which he traversed so much as youth and man, athrill with the sights of mountains unrolling into hills and all covered with green forests. One wonders what Washington, standing on those same heights today looking north, south, east, or west, would say. Below him on all sides lies a country ravaged "by the most uninterrupted career" of forest conquest the world has ever known. Instead of rolling hills of green are barren slopes gashed with yellow gulleys. Streams that the First President knew and loved as a boy and man are too muddy and changed for recognition. Yes, one wonders what George Washington, if he were today our national leader, would say. But there can be no doubt what he would do; he would embark "his country" upon a forest policy that two hundred years hence would make the name of George Washington and the United States doubly great.





# WASHINGTON'S FORESTED PARKS



John Paul Jones  
"The Immortal Admiral"

## FORM VERDANT BACK- GROUNDS FOR MEMO- RIAL STATUARY OF GREAT BEAUTY

Photography by C. O. BUCKINGHAM

*Few cities in the world can equal the great beauty of the parks of Washington in which America's favorite sons are memorialized in statuary. Certainly none can surpass the magnificence of the trees which form a verdant background for the bronze and stone figures of the great.*

*The statue of John Paul Jones, the immortal admiral, stands in all its bronze and granite glory on the shore of the Tidal Basin, in Potomac Park, almost at the foot of the great white shaft that memorializes the Father of our Country. Designed and sculptured by Charles H. Niehaus it has for its background the Japanese cherry trees which attract thousands to Washington each spring. Other trees, nestling closer, landscape it to a beauty unsurpassed. It was dedicated in 1911.*

*Gutzon Borglum's great bronze equestrian statue of General Philip Sheridan, in Sheridan*

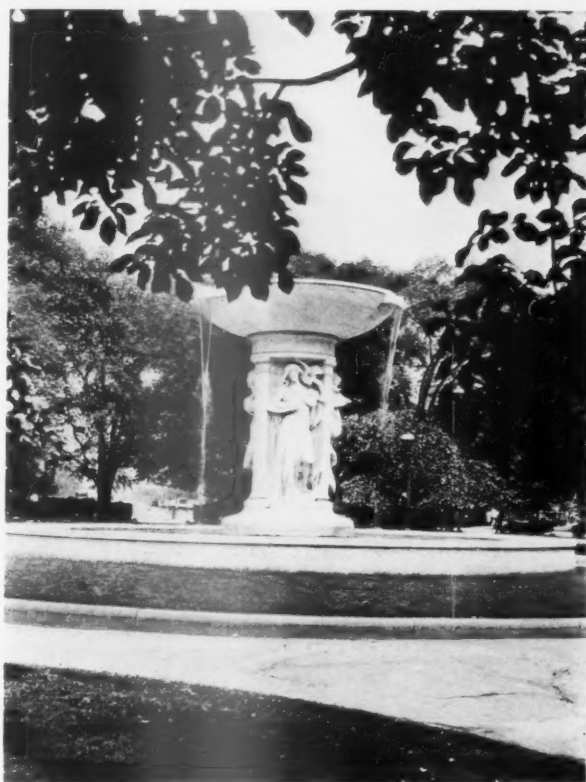


Philip Sheridan

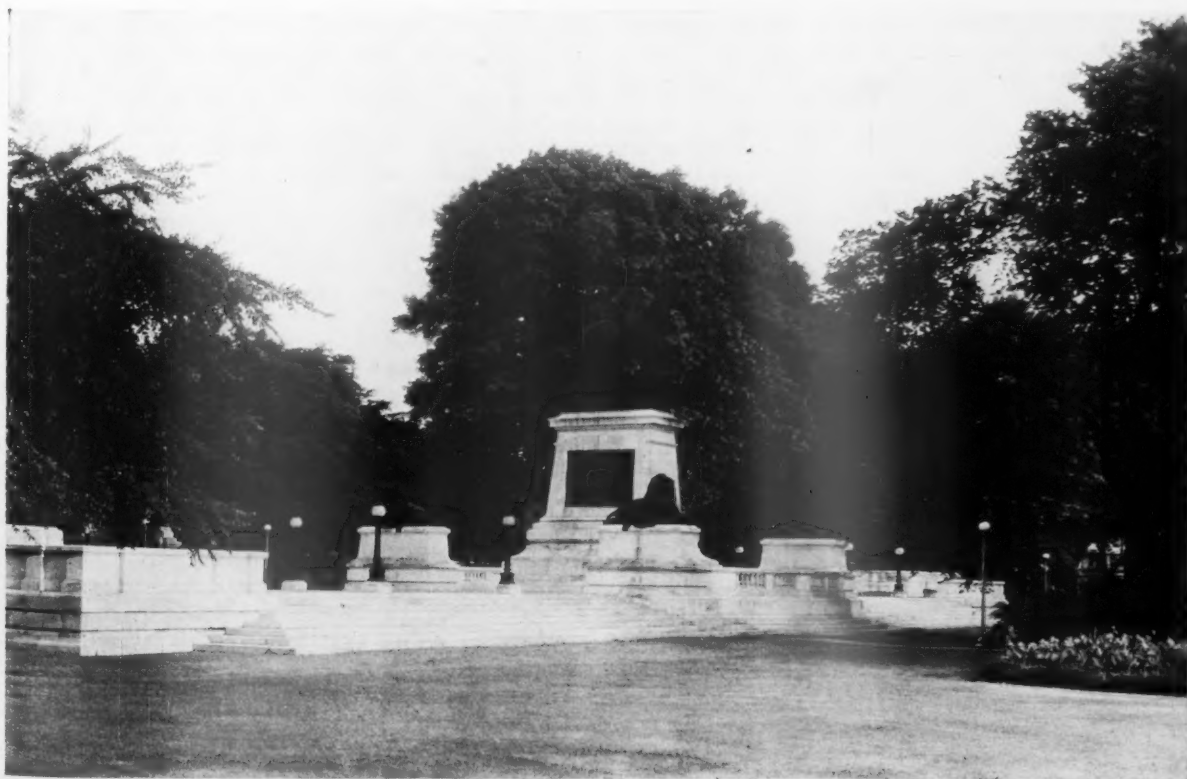
Circle, unveiled in 1908, is perhaps the most outstanding of its kind in the City. Dedicated by President Roosevelt, the statue is shaded by a great circle of trees, and their beauty is equalled only by the art of Borglum.

The memorial to Rear Admiral Samuel Francis Dupont, located in Dupont Circle, is the work of Daniel Chester French, and is one of the most beautiful memorial fountains in America. It was erected in 1917 to replace a statue of Admiral Dupont. The trees of the park are well known, many species being represented, some of great size.

A \$250,000 memorial was dedicated to Ulysses S. Grant, the "Saviour of the Union" and President of the United States, in 1907. The sculptor was Henry Merwin Shrady. Few statues have such a beautiful setting of trees, for it is located in the Botanic Garden at the foot of the Capitol, where stand one of the greatest collections of memorial trees to America's great and near-great.



Samuel Francis Dupont—Soldier and Statesman



Ulysses S. Grant—"Saviour of the Union" and President of the United States

# Did George Really Cut Down That Cherry Tree?

By EARL GODWIN



AND what, dear readers, is the most famous of all the trees?

In these latter days a kindly feeling concerning trees and forests spreads abroad through the land, and makes us human and humane concerning the living things of the forests and groves. We are prone to think of some particular tree with the same reverence we save for The Great Man of Our Town, of Our State or Our Business. And yet behind all these commendable thoughts there is a vast mental acreage of subconscious thought connected with one particular personality. With some it's Sir Galahad; with others it is Captain Kidd or Frank Merriwell at Yale; but with me the great overpowering personality of all times is George Washington and the greatest arboreal individual of the known universe is that Cherry Tree whence flows continuous sap for the sap headed.

I got my views of George Washington from "The Boys of '76" written by the famed Charles Carleton Coffin, who personally followed every footprint of the Continental armies; and later did the same stunt for the Blue and the Gray in the "Boys of '61." Lying on the floor of an upper third floor back playroom on Capitol Hill in Washington, D. C., I was George Washington with a bushel of tin (lead) soldiers. I fought every winning engagement the Continentals fought, carefully deleting the painful periods of our kindergarten experiences at war; and living in the thoughts of high minded patriotism and ultimate reward of virtue.

I was fertile soil for the Cherry Tree Story. I would give my vast fortunes and shed all my worldly honors on the head of the person who could point out to me the exact moment and the exact record whence I gained my enduring comprehension of the boy George Washington and the hatchet incident at the Cherry Tree. I cannot recall where I first heard it nor when; but I grew up in the knowledge that little George demolished a good tree; and the whole incident simply gave me the commendable feeling that it is an awful thing to cut down a tree. I never learned not to tell lies by that story; in fact I have at times excelled Ananias himself in the excellent business of fooling both the individual and the public. But it always struck me as a student of public reactions, that the Cherry Tree Story never would have Gone Over Big if it hadn't been that cutting down the Cherry Tree was the most heinous offence a boy could have perpetrated.

It was the sort of thing a boy would do if he were to grow up to be a destroyer; and a soldier has just got to do a bit of destroying if he desires to get his name either in the dispatches or the Hall of Fame. And I would like to record right here that in all history no other person has taken this view of the Cherry Tree in-

cident—except George's father. The Cherry Tree incident is looked on historically, as a myth; and yet it is difficult to discard the story because it comes to us from none other than that famous Rev. Mason Locke Weems, Episcopal rector who wrote the first Life of Washington, and brought to bear all his school boy knowledge of the methods of Virgil and Homer in his style. Weems' writing reminds one of an experienced Spencerian expert making a bird with pen flourishes on a visiting card; and yet the good parson seems to have the right to his Cherry Tree Story because he comes right out in his book and says he got it from the Washingtons direct. It was, says Parson Weems "related to me twenty years ago by an aged lady, who was a distant relative, and spent much of her time with the family."

Not much chance to discredit the story; and Parson Weems tells it as it came from this old family friend:

"When George," she said, "was about six years old, he was made the wealthy master of a hatchet of which, like most boys, he was immoderately fond, and was constantly going about chopping everything that came in his way. One day, in the garden, where he often amused himself hacking his mother's pea sticks, he unluckily tried the edge of his hatchet on the body of a beautiful young English cherry tree, which he barked so terribly, that I don't believe the tree ever got the better of it. The next morning the old gentleman, finding out what had befallen this tree, which, by the way, was a great favorite, came into the house and with much warmth asked for the mischievous author, declaring at the same time, that he would not have taken five guineas for his tree. Nobody could tell him anything about it. Presently George and his hatchet made their appearance. 'George' said his father, 'do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry tree younder in the garden?' This was a tough question; and George staggered under it for a moment; but quickly recovering himself, and looking at his father, with the sweet face of youth brightening with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, 'I can't tell a lie, Pa; you know I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet.' 'Run to my arms you dearest boy' cried his father in transports, 'run to my arms; glad am I, George, that you killed my tree; for you have paid me for it a thousand fold. Such an act of heroism in my son is worth more than a thousand trees, though blossomed with silver, and their fruits of purest gold.'

"It was in this way, by interesting at once both his heart and head, that Mr. Washington conducted George with great ease and pleasure along the happy paths of virtue. But well knowing that his beloved charge, soon to be a man, would be left exposed to (Continuing on page 126)





Where the road ends—the George Washington Memorial Parkway will end at this famous point,—the Great Falls of the Potomac—running from Mount Vernon past the City of Washington, traversing the high cliffs along both sides of the River and through virgin woods, saturated with early American history.

## The George Washington Memorial Parkway

By CLARENCE PHELPS DODGE

**T**HERE are numerous rivers in the United States, the fame and romance of whose waters have often been sung in poem and story and whose historic character is well known. But what of the Potomac? What is really known of this river, except that on its banks is situated the Capital of the United States and that Mt. Vernon, the lovely home of the immortal Washington, overlooks its waters as they flow silently by on their way to Chesapeake Bay? How many know that the Potomac River has played a greater part in history than any other river in the land? So little has been written of the varied and superb scenery along its banks that outside of a few scientists and nature lovers the plant and animal life on the islands and on both shores of the river's upper reaches have scarcely been realized.

This year of 1932, in which the Bicentennial of George Washington is celebrated, is a most fitting time to spread throughout the land the knowledge of the Potomac, a river identified with the life of the first President and so influential in aiding to shape his character—calm and progressing quietly as it passes Mount Vernon, it gave of its serenity and beauty to mould the character of the first President. About thirty miles up-stream where the river runs through a wild

gorge, it gave of its ruggedness and courage to aid in contributing something which helped the General of the Revolutionary forces to meet and conquer the vicissitudes of Valley Forge. Yes, it is very strange that the Potomac River is so little known and understood. It would seem as if it had preferred in these two hundred passing years to submerge its identity so that greater honor could be given to George Washington, Mount Vernon and the National Capital itself.

But now the Potomac is to come into its own. A small group of men and women have caught a vision—they have realized the value the river possessed in the early life of the nation. But better still they have sensed the beauty and power of the Potomac to serve all the people through its calmness and beauty and also through its strength and ruggedness. Not only did these men and women look into the past and recognize the worth of the river's history, but their vision was great and clear enough to see far down the coming years and understand. As a result, a movement is now under way to make easily accessible the historic richness, the superb scenery, the scientific value and the recreational possibilities of the Potomac. It is planned to build a parkway along the river in





In the rugged gorge of the Potomac—here the finger of history has written thrilling chapters in the subduing of the red men in the saga of early America.



In striking contrast to the precipitous cliffs and rough waters of the gorge is this view of the River as it runs smoothly past the Capital City on its way to the Chesapeake, passing the Nation's Shrine at Mount Vernon—the route of the great Memorial Parkway. The Lincoln Memorial is seen in the distance.



memory of George Washington to extend from Mount Vernon up to Great Falls on the Virginia side, at that point to bridge the river and return to Fort Washington on the Maryland side—a total distance of fifty-six miles.

The George Washington Memorial Parkway has been designed by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission to include public control of both banks of the Potomac River between Mount Vernon and Great Falls on the Virginia side and between Fort Washington and Great Falls on the Maryland side, with the exception of areas at the City of Alexandria and in Washington which are reserved for commercial development.

This will make possible the preservation for the public of the scenic and historic sites along the Potomac from Mount Vernon, where Washington lived, past Alexandria, Arlington and the National Capital, which he founded, and to great Falls, where the Patowmack Canal Lock, built under his personal direction and from plans prepared by him in 1786, showed his skill as an engineer.

Congress has provided that federal appropriations may be expended by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission for any unit of the George Washington Memorial Parkway upon receipt of "definite commitments" from the states bordering the parkway or political subdivisions thereof or from other responsible sources, for one half the cost of acquiring the land. The sum of \$7,500,000 has been authorized by Congress for this work, \$1,000,000 of which has already been appropriated and made available for land



Looking toward Washington from near Great Falls—seen from the air. In undisturbed beauty the historic Potomac winds its way between the verdant hills of Maryland and Virginia.

purchases when cooperation as provided by the Capper-Cramton Act is forthcoming.

The Federal Government will maintain and police the parkway as it is developed. This development will make possible the restoring of many historical sites.

The project is of such nation-wide interest that an organization has been chartered known as the George Washington Memorial Parkway Association Incorporated, with the objective of forming a chapter in the District of Columbia and state chapters throughout America for the purpose of informing the people concerning the beauties of the Potomac and enlisting their interest in the proposed parkway.

Americans are a nature loving people. Each year thousands of young people are learning to use their eyes and ears with understanding as the bird and animal life together with the tree and plant life is brought to them through the National Parks and National Forests. The George Washington Memorial Parkway will pass through a region rich in all that makes for a real appreciation of nature. Tree lovers will have an especial interest in the trees of the Potomac River Valley along and adjacent to the proposed parkway.

According to Oliver M. Freeman, of the Department of Agriculture, more than eighty-five kinds of trees grow along the Potomac and adjacent hills from Great Falls to Mount Vernon. Many of the species are restricted to certain types of soil while others are generally found throughout the area. In the rich



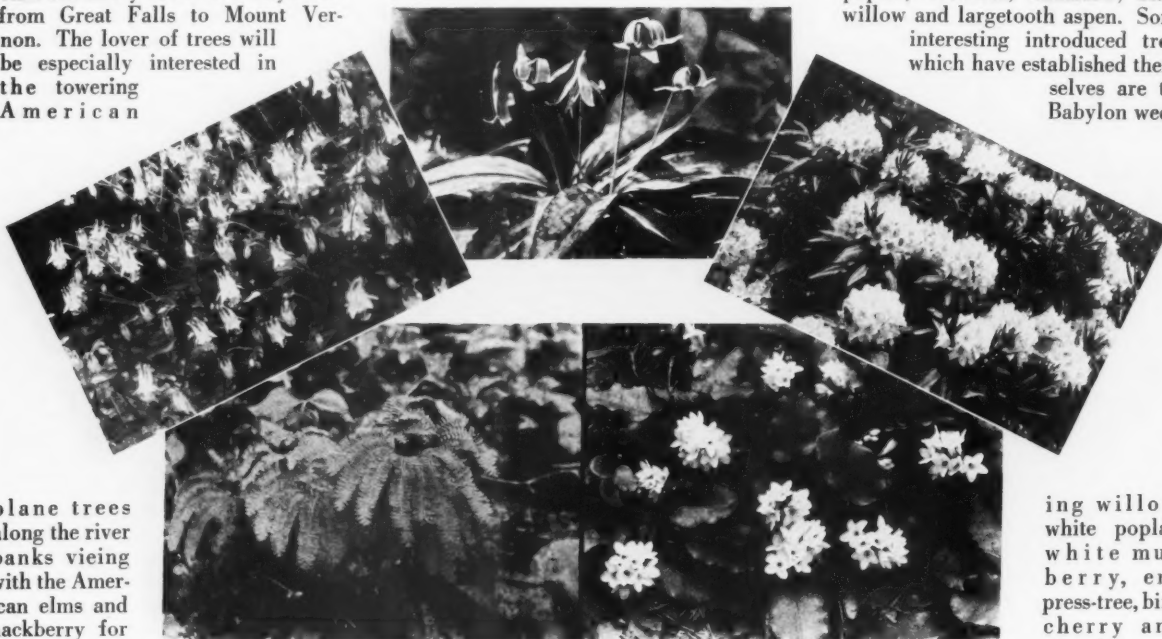
"And the trees were reflected in the waters of the Potomac." Quiet sanctuaries such as this may be found anywhere along the reaches of the upper river.

alluvial soil below Great Falls are found sugar maples together with other plants which do not grow well in the hotter and dryer conditions below Washington. The Canada hemlock forms imposing masses of dark green foliage in the ravines chiseled out by the streams which enter the river below the falls, especially along the Virginia shore.

Throughout the valley the stately tulip trees are ever present, although in many places the larger specimens have been cut for their valuable lumber. The dozen or more species of oak make an interesting group and show preference to soil and moisture conditions. The dry rocky hills in the vicinity of Great Falls are the home of the rock chestnut oak while in the lower ground down the river can be found the willow oak, shingle oak and basket oak. It is of special interest that locally the valley of Rock Creek is the southeastern natural range limit of the shingle oak. On the dry gravelly ridges below Washington is to be found the black-jack oak while the white and post oaks are likely to be seen anywhere from Great Falls to Mount Vernon. The lover of trees will be especially interested in the towering American

help to beautify the landscape. With such a variety of trees in the Potomac River Valley, every season of the year has its particular interest. Few people realize the full beauty of the winter woods, nor the real opportunity that season affords for the study of trees. During the fall the foliage coloring is particularly attractive near the steep river banks in the vicinity of Great Falls and along the rocky gorge below. The brilliant red of the tupelo, the reds and browns of the oaks, the yellow and red tints of the maples and sweetgum form a glorious panorama. The abandoned fields and pastures with their scrub pines and red cedars lend an interesting touch to the landscape. In the spring the area is changed to a fairyland with the blooming of the redbud and flowering dogwood.

Space does not permit the mention of many other interesting trees in the valley, but some of the more outstanding species are the American linden, American holly, common locust, black cherry, osage-orange, papaw, sassafras, shadblow, black willow and largetooth aspen. Some interesting introduced trees which have established themselves are the Babylon weep-



The woods through which the Parkway passes are noted for their rich variety of native flowers and ferns, a few of which are shown. Upper—left to right: columbine, dogtooth violet or trout lily, and wild rhododendron, followed by luxuriant ferns and trailing arbutus.

plane trees along the river banks vieing with the American elms and hackberry for a place in the sun. Other trees which grow well along the river bank are the boxelder, silver maple and river birch. Besides the American elm another smaller species, the slippery elm, is found along the upper Potomac. This species, interesting in the winter and early spring with its large cinnamon-brown flower buds, issues a delightful fragrance when its leaves dry.

Magnificent specimens of the American beech are common along the wooded hills and in the valleys on both sides of the river. The American hornbeam which commonly grows along the river bank and near the tributary streams has an interesting relative, the American hop hornbeam, which prefers the higher rocky places. This latter tree is named from its fruits which are strikingly similar to those of the true hop. Four species of hickories are found in the region and both the black walnut and butternut are fairly common. The pecan, although not native to the region, has been planted and at least one specimen of large size is known. In addition to the oaks mentioned, the pin, red, scarlet, black, southern red, swamp white, and other oaks

ing willow, white poplar, white mulberry, empress-tree, bird cherry and ailanthus.

With the discussion of trees, it seems desirable to mention some

of the more interesting shrubs. Sweetfern, mountain-laurel, witch-hazel, fragrant sumac, book euonymus, wahoo and leatherwood can all be found in the area above Washington. In streams and wet places along the river, the buttonbush with its spherical heads of white flowers grows to perfection. Another shrub or small tree which deserves special mention is the white fringetree which has large panicles of fragrant flowers followed in the fall by olive-like blue fruits.

Future visitors to Washington and Mount Vernon will have a treat in store for them as the new highway will give easy access to this natural woodland where trees older than the city of Washington can be seen.

Plummers Island, the headquarters of the Washington Biologists' Field Club, is unquestionably the most famous sylvan area in the entire scenic valley of the Potomac between Great Falls and Mount Vernon. The scene of intensive biological studies by many of Washington's most prominent naturalists, it also has (*Continuing on page 128*)

# THROUGH THE LENS



## Focusing the Camera on the Federal City

Photography By C. O. BUCKINGHAM

IT might be said that Washington is the most photographed city in America. Every year, particularly in the spring, many thousands of visitors explore with camera its tree-shaded avenues, its historic buildings and grounds, and its beautiful forested parks. In fact, there is so much beauty to record pictorially in Washington that the visitor, bewildered by many subjects and an urge to photograph them all, too often fails to hit upon the right approach or best setting for the subject. The result is the difference between ordinary snapshots and unusual and beautiful pictures.

That the amateur photographer with Kodak or a similar small camera may make the most of picture opportunities in the Federal City, C. O. Buck-

ingham, a pioneer photographer of the City of Trees, whose work has won him broad recognition, was asked what to photograph in Washington, where to photograph it, and how to get the best results.

"Washington is an Eden for the amateur photographer," Mr. Buckingham stated. "No city in the country, perhaps in the world, offers such a variety of beauty for the camera. Indeed, so numerous are camera studies that one might well devote months to picture making in the Capital City without focusing on the same subject twice.

"Thus the visitor, overwhelmed by an abundance of unusual material, is likely to turn the lens on a subject as first he or she views it without considering the possibility of a  
(Continuing on page 121)



C. O. BUCKINGHAM, VETERAN PHOTOGRAPHER, HAS THIRTY YEARS OF SUCCESS RECORDED IN HIS PICTURES OF WASHINGTON, D. C. HIS "CAPITOL AT MIDNIGHT," TAKEN THE NIGHT CONGRESS PASSED THE RESOLUTION DECLARING WAR ON GERMANY, WON FOR HIM BROAD RECOGNITION. SINCE THEN HE HAS DEVELOPED ONE OF THE FINEST COLLECTIONS OF PICTURES EVER MADE OF THE FEDERAL CITY. DURING ITS EXISTENCE HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE OLD CAPITOL CAMERA CLUB AND TODAY IS ACTIVELY INTERESTED IN DEVELOPING HIS ART.





In a setting of flowers the old and beautiful willows of Potomac Park intrigue the camera artists.





A night view of the most photographed subject in America—the Capitol of the Nation, at Washington, set off by its historic trees.



The white shaft of the Washington Monument delicately framed with trees and reflected in the waters of the Tidal Basin.

# LAFAYETTE

A MECCA FOR THOSE  
WHO WOULD KNOW  
TREES, BROUGHT  
FROM THE FOUR  
CORNERS OF THE



MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE

# PARK

EARTH, AND STAND-  
ING TODAY AS LIVING  
MEMORIALS TO THE  
CLOSE FRIEND OF  
GEORGE WASHINGTON

By FREDERICK V. COVILLE and O. M. FREEMAN

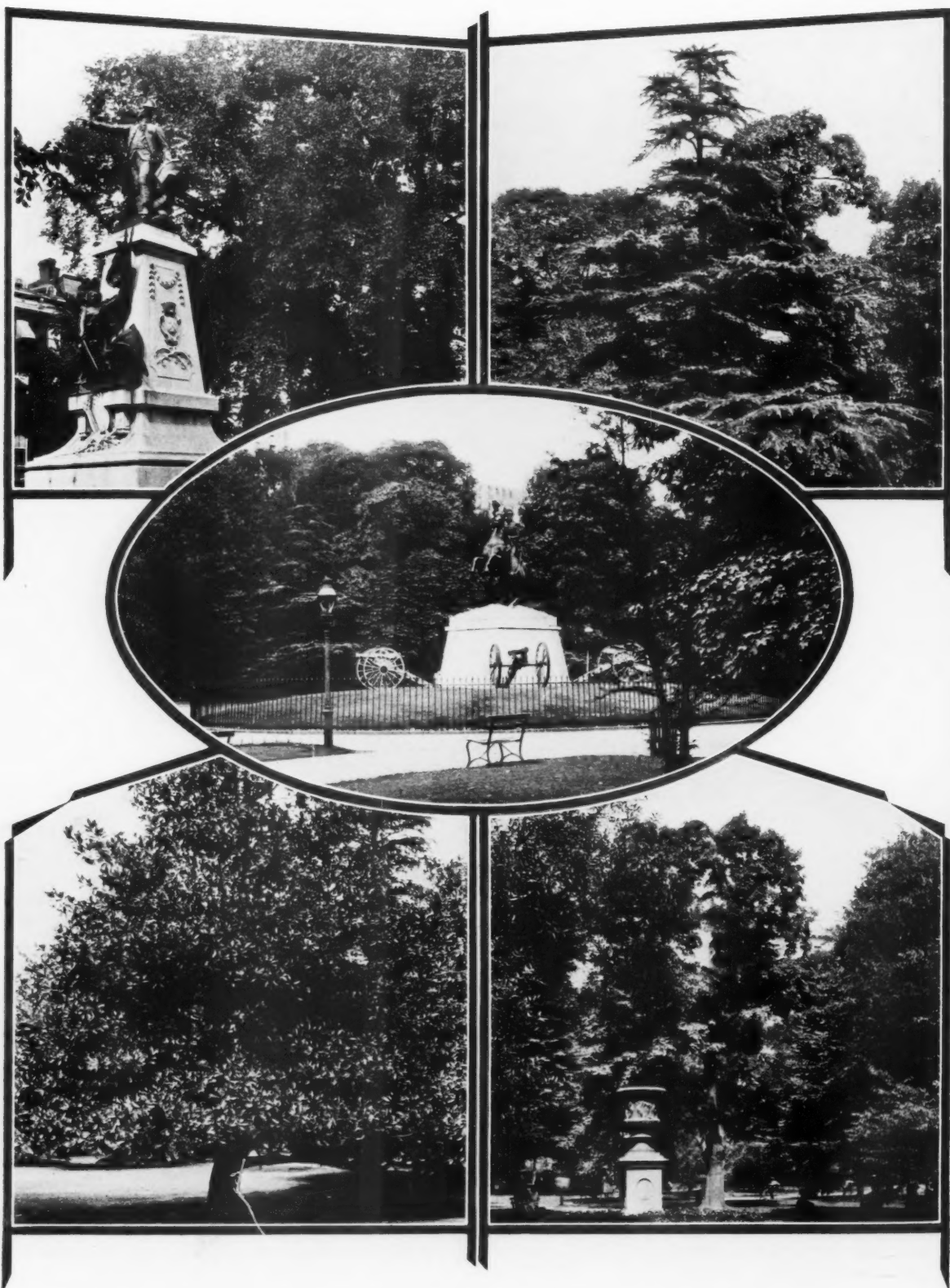
LAFAYETTE Park occupies two city squares just across from the White House in the City of Washington. It contains at the present time ninety-two different kinds of trees and shrubs, probably a greater variety than any other equal area of park space in the city. There are spruces, firs, hornbeams, beeches, magnolias, cherries, ashes, and

hollies. It contains four kinds of oak, five kinds of linden, six kinds of elm, and ten kinds of maple.

The park is bordered with the American elm, a tree well known for its large size and the beauty of its outwardly curving branches. An avenue of American elms twenty to thirty feet in width forms an ideal Gothic arch, dignified,

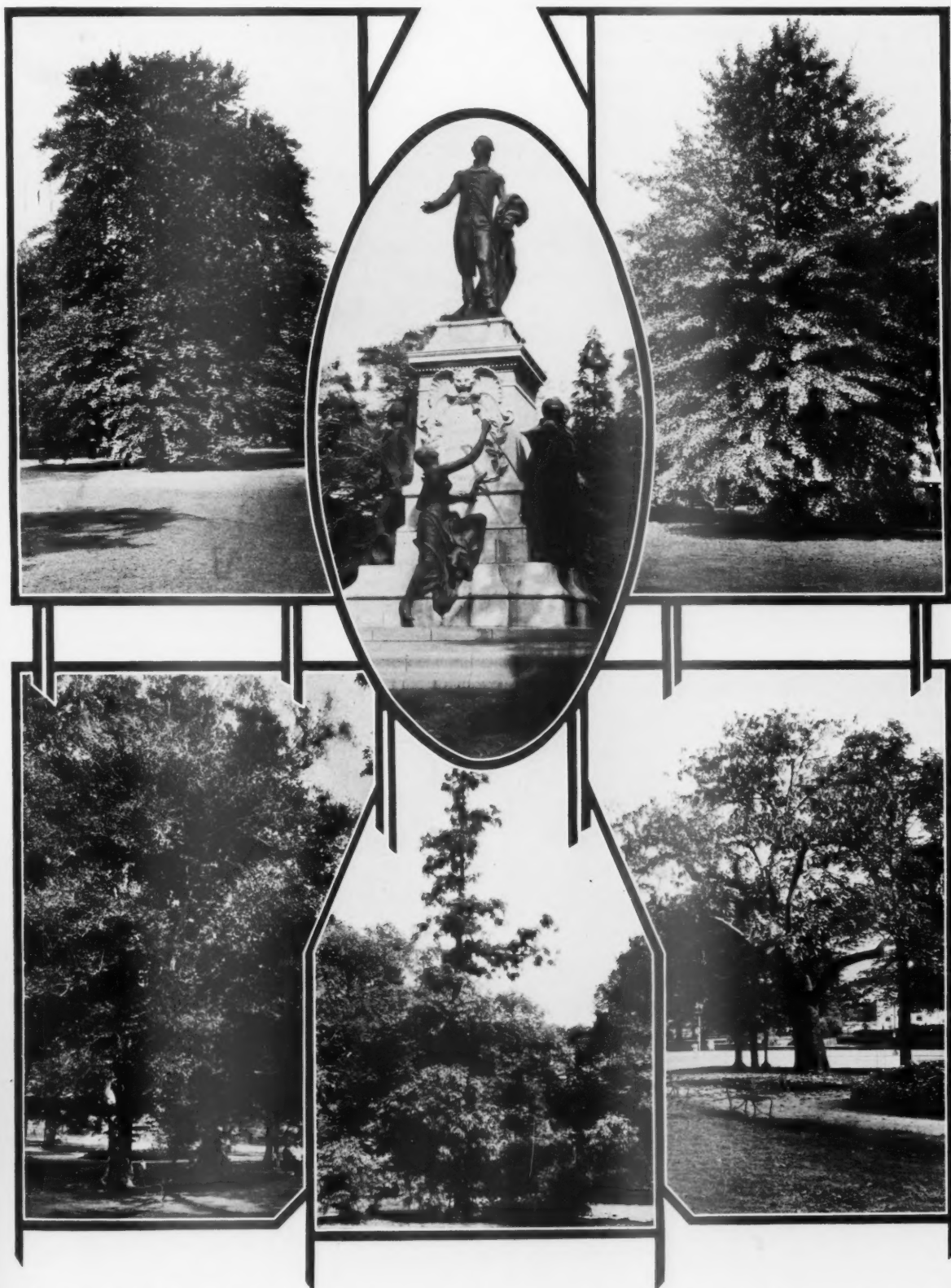


Looking down on the statue of Lafayette in the southeast corner of Lafayette Park and some of the American elms which border it. These trees are known for their great size and the beauty of their outwardly curving branches.



A glimpse into Lafayette Park reveals great beauty in both trees and statuary. To the left, above, is the statue of Rochambeau with a large American elm in the background. To the right is the only deodar tree in the Park, while the oval pictures the famous Clark Wills statue of Andrew Jackson in a setting of beautiful trees. Below, to the left, is a remarkable southern magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, and to the right is a group of sugar maples.





The great purple beech of Lafayette Park has a trunk diameter of nearly three feet. It is pictured above, to the left. To the right is a beautiful specimen of a pin oak, while in the oval is the statue of Lafayette. Below, to the left, is one of the magnificent American beeches, while a Japanese cryptomeria appears in the lower center. To the right is an empress tree, *Paulownia tomentosa*, sometimes called the princess tree.

beautiful, and impressive. Even at thirty-five feet, as on Q Street between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth, the Gothic effect is still evident, but at sixty feet, as on New Hampshire Avenue, the Gothic effect is lost, and is replaced by a broad rounded arch.

On the street side of the sidewalk on H Street, near the northeast corner of Lafayette Park, are five tall English elms. These and other scattered individuals are remnants of an early planting of this tree along the north and south sides.

Northeast of the statue of Andrew Jackson, which stands in the center of the park, is a spreading deodar tree. This tree, the cedar of Lebanon, and the Atlas cedar are so closely related that they are often confused, and a deodar is sometimes called, erroneously, a cedar of Lebanon. The deodar in Lafayette Park blooms in October, or, in a very warm autumn, in November. In late summer the green flower buds develop, standing upright and conspicuous along the branches, but they do not open until they have been chilled by cold nights in October. Then on the warm sunny mornings that follow they lift the lids of their pots of gold and yield the yellow pollen to the breeze.

Southeast of the deodar tree is a young pin oak planted as a memorial to Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

On the east side of the walk that runs north to Sixteenth Street from the Jackson statue is a cryptomeria, about forty feet high. In Japan this tree grows to great size and produces very valuable lumber. At one of the temples at Nikko there is a tree that measures seven feet in diameter. The Japanese government is making very large plantings of cryptomeria to supply the nation's future needs of lumber. The tree is an evergreen, bearing a close resemblance to the giant sequoia, and indeed it is closely related to it.

Another Japanese inhabitant of Lafayette Park is the empress tree. A young and vigorous specimen, about twenty inches in diameter, stands beside the walk that extends southeasterly from the Von Steuben statue at the northwest corner of the park. In fall and winter its erect clusters of flower buds are already formed, in preparation for the flowering of the following spring, the felted covering of the buds enabling them to withstand the freezing of a moderate winter. In May the tree will be covered with flowers about the size and shape of foxgloves, lavender-colored and sweet-

scented. Every morning the tree sheds fresh flowers. In Japan this tree is the special symbol of the Empress. Its royal association is still further recorded in its technical name, *Paulownia*, which was given in honor of the Russian Princess, Anna Pavlovna. From the standpoint of usefulness the empress tree is highly important, for from its light, firm, satiny wood are made the wooden shoes worn throughout Japan. Near the southern border of the park, perhaps

thirty yards west of the center, is an old empress tree about four feet in diameter, suggestive of the gnarled and weather-beaten form the tree often takes on with age.

About twenty yards northwest of the bronze urn near the western end of the park is a massive purple beech, with a trunk nearly three feet in diameter. Its foliage is copper-colored in early spring, a rich dark purple in late spring, changing to dark green in the summer and fall.

To the west of the walk extending north from the Jackson statue are three southern magnolias, the State flower of Louisiana. This tree deserves to be more widely planted, for it is beautiful in winter with its large glistening evergreen leaves, in late spring with its white, sweet-scented flowers, and in autumn with its red seeds hung out on white strings to tempt the birds.

Just back of the three magnolia trees is a baldcypress about twenty inches in diameter—tall, narrow and graceful. This species is one of the most valuable timber trees in the southeastern United States. In the wild state it does not reach Washington, but twenty thousand, or perhaps a hundred thousand, years ago it grew here in abundance. In the excavation

for the foundation of the Mayflower Hotel, on Connecticut Avenue, large stumps of baldcypress were found, together with leaves, cone scales, and seeds.

At the northern edge of the park, about fifteen yards west of the walk entering from Sixteenth Street, is a low evergreen with a spread of about twenty-five feet and a trunk perhaps a foot in diameter. This is an excellent example of the English yew, the tree from which the people of western Europe made their bows when they were savages. In England the yew, although not a tall tree, grows to an almost unbelievable size of trunk, a tree at Tisbury measuring thirty-five feet in circumference, more than eleven feet in diameter.

(Continuing on page 115)



Specimen of one of the most valuable timber trees in the southeastern United States, a baldcypress, growing in Lafayette Park.



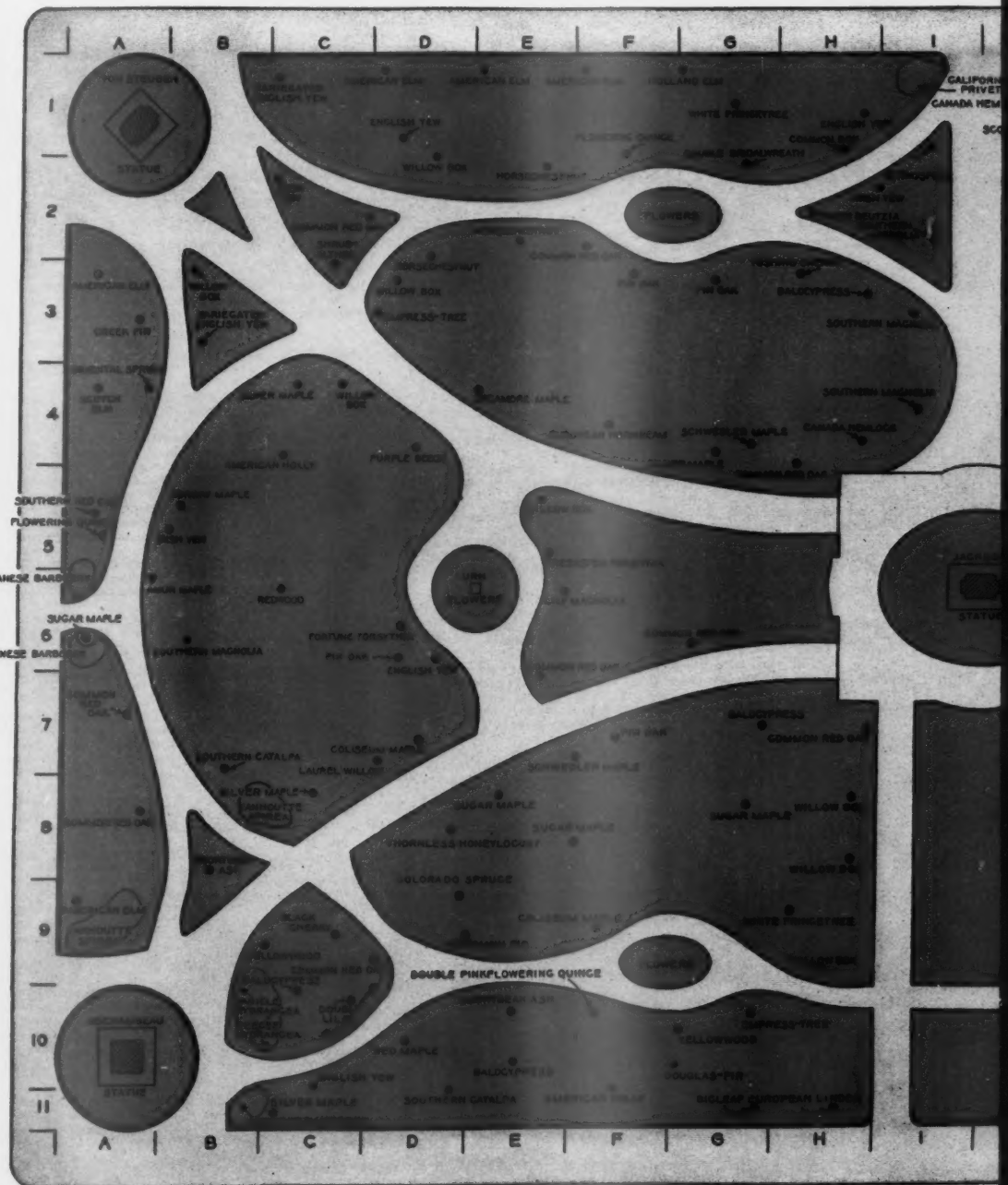




H STREET N.W.

SCALE OF FEET  
0 20 40

JACKSON PLACE

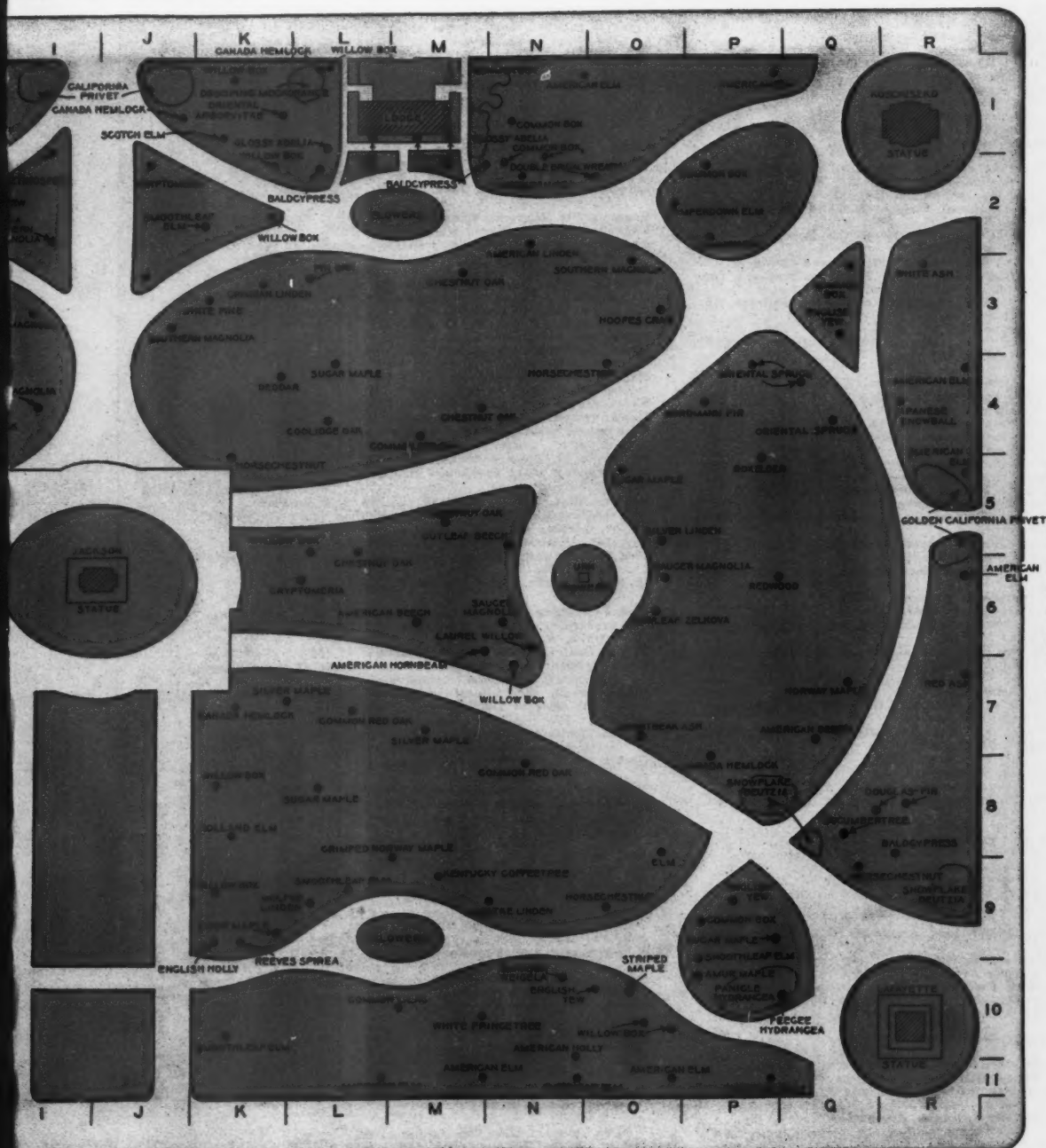


PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

TREES AND SHRUBS OF  
WASHINGTON



H STREET N.W.



RUBS OF LAFAYETTE PARK  
NGTON, D.C. 1932

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE







# TREES AND SHRUBS OF LAFAYETTE PARK

Location is indicated by the letters and figures in the margin of the map

- Abelia, glossy, a hybrid *Abelia* L1, M1  
 Althea, shrub-althea, *Hibiscus syriacus* C3  
 American beech, *Fagus grandifolia* M6, Q7  
 American elm, *Ulmus americana* R4, R6, and elsewhere  
 American holly, *Ilex opaca* C4, N10, F11  
 American linden, *Tilia americana* N2  
 Amur maple, *Acer ginnala* K9, P10  
 Arborvitae, oriental, *Thuja orientalis* K1, J3  
 Ash, red, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* R7  
 Ash, shortleaf, *Fraxinus chinensis rhynchophylla* B8, E10  
 Ash, white, *Fraxinus americana* R3  
 Baldcypress, *Taxodium distichum* C10, E10, and elsewhere  
 Barberry, Japanese, *Berberis thunbergii* A6, B11  
 Beech, American, *Fagus grandifolia* M6, Q7  
 Beech, cutleaf, horticultural variety of the European beech, *Fagus sylvatica* N5  
 Beech, purple, horticultural variety of the European beech, *Fagus sylvatica* D4  
 Box, common, *Buxus sempervirens* H1, P9, and elsewhere  
 Box, goldedge, horticultural variety of *Buxus sempervirens*, two plants east of the Jackson statue and two west of it  
 Box, willow, horticultural variety of *Buxus sempervirens* H8, K2, and elsewhere  
 Boxelder, *Acer negundo* P5  
 Bridalwreath, double, horticultural variety of bridalwreath, *Spiraea prunifolia* G2, O2  
 California privet, *Ligustrum ovalifolium* 11, J1  
 Camperdown elm, horticultural variety of the Scotch elm, *Ulmus glabra* O2  
 Canada hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis* H4, P7, and elsewhere  
 Catalpa, southern, *Catalpa bignonioides* B7, D11  
 Cherry, black, *Prunus serotina* C9  
 Cherry, shidare-higan, Japanese flowering, horticultural variety of the higan cherry, *Prunus subhirtella*, about 16 yards southeast of the European hornbeam located at F4  
 Cherry, Yoshino, *Prunus yedoensis* H3  
 Chestnut, horsechestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum* E2, O4, and elsewhere  
 Coffeetree, Kentucky, *Gymnocladus dioica* M9  
 Colorado spruce, *Picea pungens* D9  
 Crab, Hoopes, horticultural variety of bigfruit crab, *Malus platycarpa* O3  
 Cryptomeria, *Cryptomeria japonica* L6, J2  
 Cucumbertree, *Magnolia acuminata* Q8  
 Cutleaf beech, horticultural variety of the European beech, *Fagus sylvatica* N5  
 Cypress, baldcypress, *Taxodium distichum* C10, E10, and elsewhere  
 Deodar, *Oedrus deodara* K4  
 Douglas-fir, *Pseudotsuga mucronata* G10, R8, and elsewhere  
 Deutzia, fuzzy, *Deutzia scabra* H2  
 Deutzia, snowflake, horticultural variety of the fuzzy deutzia, *Deutzia scabra* P8, R9  
 Elder, boxelder, *Acer negundo* P5  
 Elm, American, *Ulmus americana* R4, R6, and elsewhere  
 Elm, Camperdown, horticultural variety of the Scotch elm, *Ulmus glabra* O2  
 Elm, Holland, *Ulmus hollandica* G1, K8  
 Elm, Scotch, *Ulmus glabra* K1  
 Elm, smoothleaf, *Ulmus foliacea* K10, L9, and elsewhere  
 Empress-tree, *Paulownia tomentosa* D3, G10  
 English holly, *Ilex aquifolium* K9  
 English yew, *Taxus baccata* D1, H1, and elsewhere  
 European hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus* F4  
 Fir, Douglas-fir, *Pseudotsuga mucronata* G10, R8, and elsewhere  
 Fir, Greek, *Abies cephalonica* A3  
 Fir, Nordmann, *Abies nordmanniana* P4  
 Forsythia, Fortune, *Forsythia suspensa fortunei* D6  
 Forsythia, greenstem, *Forsythia viridisima* E5  
 Fringetree, white, *Chionanthus virginica* G1, M10  
 Greek fir, *Abies cephalonica* A3  
 Hemlock, Canada, *Tsuga canadensis* H4, P7, and elsewhere  
 Holland elm, *Ulmus hollandica* G1, K8  
 Holly, American, *Ilex opaca* C4, N10, and F11  
 Holly, English, *Ilex aquifolium* K9  
 Honeylocust, thornless, *Gleditsia triacanthos inermis* D8  
 Hoopes crab, horticultural variety of bigfruit crab, *Malus platycarpa* O3  
 Hornbeam, American, *Carpinus caroliniana* N6, and about 15 yards southwest of the purple beech located at D4  
 Hornbeam, European, *Carpinus betulus* F4  
 Horsechestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum* E2, O4, and elsewhere  
 Hydrangea, panicle, *Hydrangea paniculata* B10, P10  
 Hydrangea, peegee, horticultural variety of the panicle hydrangea, *Hydrangea paniculata* C10, Q10  
 Irish yew, horticultural variety of the English yew, *Taxus baccata* C2, and south side of the lodge  
 Japanese barberry, *Berberis thunbergii* A6, B11  
 Japanese snowball, horticultural variety of doublefile viburnum, *Viburnum tomentosum* R4  
 Jasmine, winter, *Jasminum nudiflorum* M1  
 Kentucky coffeetree, *Gymnocladus dioica* M9  
 Lilac, common, *Syringa vulgaris* M10  
 Lilac, double, horticultural variety of the common lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* C10, N2  
 Linden, American, *Tilia americana* N2  
 Linden, 3 leaf European, *Tilia platyphyllos* G11, H11  
 Linden, Crimean, a hybrid *Tilia* K3  
 Linden, Moltke, a hybrid *Tilia* L9, N9  
 Magnolia, lily, *Magnolia liliflora* E6  
 Magnolia, saucer, a hybrid *Magnolia* N6, O6  
 Magnolia, southern, *Magnolia grandiflora* I3, I4, J3, and elsewhere  
 Maple, Amur, *Acer ginnala* K9, P10  
 Maple, Coliseum, *Acer cappadocicum* D7  
 Maple, crimped Norway, horticultural variety of the Norway maple, *Acer platanoides* M8  
 Maple, Norway, *Acer platanoides* B5, Q7  
 Maple, red, *Acer rubrum* L10  
 Maple, Schwedler, horticultural variety of the Norway maple, *Acer platanoides* F7, G4  
 Maple, silver, *Acer saccharinum* C8, M7, and elsewhere  
 Maple, striped, *Acer pennsylvanicum* O10  
 Maple, sugar, *Acer saccharum* E8, O5, and elsewhere  
 Maple, sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus* E4  
 Mockorange, drooping, *Philadelphus laxus* L1  
 Nordmann fir, *Abies nordmanniana* P4  
 Norway maple, *Acer platanoides* B5, Q7  
 Oak, chestnut, *Quercus montana* L5, M5, and elsewhere  
 Oak, common red, *Quercus borealis maxima* (formerly known as *Quercus rubra*) F2, M4, and elsewhere  
 Oak, pin, *Quercus palustris* F3, G3, L3, and elsewhere  
 Oak, southern red, *Quercus rubra* (formerly known as *Quercus falcata*) A5  
 Oriental arborvitae, *Thuja orientalis* K1, J3  
 Peegee hydrangea, horticultural variety of the panicle hydrangea, *Hydrangea paniculata* C10, Q10  
 Pine, white, *Pinus strobus* K3  
 Privet, California, *Ligustrum ovalifolium* 11, J1  
 Privet, golden California, horticultural variety of the California privet, *Ligustrum ovalifolium* R5  
 Purple beech, horticultural variety of the European beech, *Fagus sylvatica* D4  
 Quince, double pinkflowering, horticultural variety of the flowering quince, *Chaenomeles lagenaria* F10  
 Quince, flowering, *Chaenomeles lagenaria* F1  
 Redwood, *Sequoia sempervirens* C6, P6  
 Reeves spires, *Spiraea cantoniensis* K9  
 Retinospora, plume, horticultural variety of *Chamaecyparis pisifera* I1  
 Schwedler maple, horticultural variety of the Norway maple, *Acer platanoides* F7, G4  
 Scotch elm, *Ulmus glabra* K1  
 Shrub-althea, *Hibiscus syriacus* C3  
 Snowball, Japanese, horticultural variety of doublefile viburnum, *Viburnum tomentosum* R4  
 Southern catalpa, *Catalpa bignonioides* B7, D11  
 Southern magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora* I3, I4, J3, and elsewhere  
 Southern red oak, *Quercus rubra* (formerly known as *Quercus falcata*) A5  
 Spirea, Reeves, *Spiraea cantoniensis* K9  
 Spirea, Vanhoutte, a hybrid *Spiraea* A9, B8  
 Spruce, Colorado, *Picea pungens* D9  
 Spruce, oriental, *Picea orientalis* A4, P4, Q4  
 Sugar maple, *Acer saccharum* E8, O5, and elsewhere  
 Sycamore maple, *Acer pseudoplatanus* E4  
 Vanhoutte spirea, a hybrid *Spiraea* A9, B8  
 Weigela, crimson, *Diervilla floribunda* N10  
 Winter jasmine, *Jasminum nudiflorum* M1  
 Willow, laurel, *Salix pentandra* D7, N6  
 Yellowwood, *Cladrastis lutea* C9, G10  
 Yew, English, *Taxus baccata* D1, H1, and elsewhere  
 Yew, Irish, horticultural variety of the English yew, *Taxus baccata* C2, and south side of the lodge  
 Yew, variegated English, horticultural variety of the English yew, *Taxus baccata* B3, C1  
 Zelkova, sawleaf, *Zelkova serrata* O6





Courtesy the William H. Wise Company.

## UNDER THE OLD ELM

From the poem written by James Russell Lowell, and read by him at Cambridge on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's taking command of the American Army, July 3, 1775, according to tradition, under this old tree.

*Words pass as wind, but where great deeds were done  
A power abides transfused from sire to son;  
The boy feels deeper meanings thrill his ear,  
That tingling through his pulse lifelong shall run,  
With sure impulsion to keep honor clear,  
When, pointing down, his father whispers, "Here,  
Here, where we stand, stood he, the purely Great,  
Whose soul no siren passion could unsphere,  
Then nameless, now a power and mixed with fate."  
Historic town, thou holdest sacred dust,  
Once known to men as pious, learned, just,  
And one memorial pile that dares to last;  
But Memory greets with reverential kiss  
No spot in all thy circuit sweet as this,  
Touched by that modest glory as it passed . . . .*

*A man, beyond the historian's art to kill,  
Or sculptor's to efface with patient chisel-blight . . . .*

*Beneath our consecrated elm  
A century ago he stood,  
Famed vaguely for that old fight in the wood  
Whose red surge sought, but could not overwhelm  
The life foredoomed to wield our roughhewn helm:—  
From colleges, where now the gown  
To arms has yielded, from the town,  
Our rude self-summoned levies flocked to see  
The new-come chiefs and wonder which was he.  
No need to question long; close-lipped and tall,  
Long trained in murder-brooding forests lone  
To bridle others' clamors and his own,  
Firmly erect, he towered above them all,  
The incarnate discipline that was to free  
With iron curb that armed democracy . . . .*

*Haughty they said he was, at first; severe;  
But owned, as all men own, the steady hand  
Upon the bridle, patient to command,  
Prized, as all prize, the justice pure from fear,*

*And learned to honor first, then love him, then revere . . . .  
Musing beneath the legendary tree,  
The years between furl off: I seem to see  
The sun-flecks, shaken the stirred foliage through,  
Dapple with gold his sober buff and blue  
And weave prophetic aureoles round the head  
That shines our beacon now nor darkens with the dead . . . .*

*The winged years, that winnow praise and blame,  
Blow many names out: they but fan to flame  
The self-renewing splendors of thy fame . . . .*

*Soldier and statesman, rarest unison;  
High-poised example of great duties done  
Simply as breathing, a world's honors worn  
As life's indifferent gifts to all men born;  
Dumb for himself, unless it were to God,  
But for his barefoot soldiers eloquent,  
Tramping the snow to corral where they trod,  
Held by his awe in hollow-eyed content;  
Modest, yet firm as Nature's self; unblamed  
Save by the men his nobler temper shamed;  
Never seduced through show of present good  
By other than unsetting lights to steer  
New-trimmed in Heaven, nor than his steadfast mood  
More steadfast, far from rashness as from fear;  
Rigid, but with himself first, grasping still  
In swerveless poise the wave-beat helm of will;  
Not honored then or now because he wooed  
The popular voice, but that he still withstood;  
Broad-minded, higher-souled, there is but one  
Who was all this and ours, and all men's—Washington . . . .*

*Virginia gave us this imperial man  
Cast in the massive mould  
Of those high-statured, ages old,  
Which into grander forms our mortal metal ran;  
She gave us this unblemished gentleman:  
Mother of States and undiminished men,  
Thou gavest us a country, giving him . . . .*



# THE NATIONAL ARBORETUM

By FREDERICK A. DELANO

Chairman, National Capital Park and Planning Commission

ALTHOUGH George Washington lived at a time when the American people were chiefly interested in taming the forest, clearing away trees to make their homesteads and farms, he developed, as most outdoorsmen do, a deep fondness for trees. He hoped to see established somewhere a great garden where all trees and shrubs that would grow in the habitat of the Potomac River could be seen and studied. Indeed, Washington himself must have visioned something of the sort for Mount Vernon, for his diaries are replete with notes and entries of tree collecting and planting. The following from his diary of January 28, 1785 is typical of hundreds of references to his tree planting activities:

"Road today to my Plantations in the Neck, partly with a view to search for Trees; for which purpose I passed through the Woods and in the first drain beyond the Bars to my lower pasture, I discovered in tracing it upwards, many small and thriving plants of the Magnolia, and about and within the Fence, not far distant, some young Maple Trees; and the red berry of the Swamp. I also, along the Branch within Colonel Mason's field, where Mr. T. Triplett formerly lived, came across a mere nursery of young Crab trees of all sizes and handsome and thriving, and along the same branch on the outer side of the fence I discovered several young Holly Trees. But whether from the real scarcity, or difficulty of distinguishing, I could find none of the fringe tree."

On these excursions, of which Washington made many, he was in search of desirable trees for his walks, groves, and wilderness at Mount Vernon. The uncared-for forest to the north and south of the serpentine road beyond the garden Washington called his wilderness and from his diary entries he must have planned to make it a grove of a great variety of trees. He did not confine his tree collecting to the immediate vicinity of Mount Vernon. His diary shows that he was the recipient of tree seeds and young trees from distant states and even from foreign countries. His love of trees and his desire to test different varieties from all climes at Mount Vernon was known far and wide.

Living in a land that was still heavily forested, Washington probably derived his idea from our English ancestors who have always favored tree gardens or botanic gardens in every British colony. In any event, when Congress in 1927 passed the Act providing for a National Arboretum in or near the national capital it, in a sense, nationalized George Washington's idea of a great company of trees and plants. Just why our people were so long in putting the idea into national form is difficult to understand. Perhaps we have been too busy tilling the soil and building our cities to give the subject and the need of a national arboretum much thought. Considering its vast area and varied conditions of climate and soil the United States lags far behind other countries in the appreciation and development of arboreta. There are only about fifteen worthy of the name in the whole United States as against sixty-five in Great Britain and its colonies, thirty-five in Germany, and twenty-five in France and its colonies. The best known in this country are the Arnold Arboretum near Boston, the New York Botanical Gardens, and the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis. Until passage of the act of 1927, the United States Government had no real arboretum.

The site selected for the National Arboretum lies along

the Anacostia River about two and a quarter miles northeast of the Capitol Building. It was chosen only after a thorough survey of possible sites in and tributary to the District of Columbia. The area combines many natural advantages in the development of a National Arboretum. Over fifty different types of soil are represented, thus increasing the possibilities of growing a great variety of trees and plants. The land combines both swamp and upland sites in that it embraces the famous Shaw lily gardens and the excellent features of Hickey Hill and Mount Hamilton. The latter is a hill of approximately 240 feet elevation on portions of which is a mixed growth of hardwoods, including oaks, hickory, yellow poplar, and black gum, as well as stands of Virginia pine. It is planned to develop a portion of the marsh land as a wild rice marsh and other portions as water plant areas. The variety of conditions included in the tract selected and its ready accessibility to several hundred scientists in the Federal Departments, together with the fact that the land is adjacent to and in fact a part of the area now being developed as Anacostia Park by the National Park and Planning Commission makes the arboretum's location an ideal one both from the standpoint of scientific study and general public education.

What the library of Congress is to the lover of literature and the searcher for knowledge, the National Arboretum will be to the lover and student of trees. Here will be gathered and tested trees from all regions and countries. It is not only the native trees that we want to bring together from hither and yon, but the best species from everywhere. We want to study them growing in the environment of the National Capital and determine their adaptability and possibility as street, ornamental, and commercial trees. Dr. Charles Sargent used to say that one could never be sure what trees would do well in any particular locality except by trying them out. He could point to a tree in the Arnold Arboretum that had come from the high plateaus of Mexico and yet thrived well under totally different conditions in Boston. He could cite instances of native trees from other sections of the country that did not do at all well. We are all familiar with the Ailanthus brought from China by early travellers under the name of "Tree of Heaven." It proved disappointing, and yet it has shown some remarkable growth qualities which may some day serve a useful purpose. The fact that it will grow in small back yards of our great cities where other trees will not survive is not to be ignored.

The fact that the *Paulownia imperialis*, native of Australia, has become thoroughly domesticated around Washington and is an attractive and welcome addition to our tree family further illustrates some of the possibilities of the National Arboretum as a proving ground for trees from all parts of the world. So does the ginkgo of China and Japan, extinct for millions of years on our continent. It lives again as one of our best trees, old enough apparently to be immune to all children's diseases. For half a century we have been pouring millions of dollars into research and experiment stations to develop our useful herbaceous plants. The economics of agriculture has been so far developed that we have already coaxed many blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, only to find that we have now overreached ourselves. On the other hand, it is easily shown that we are consuming our forests and even the neighboring tree crops of Canada faster than we are replacing them with

growing timber. At the same time we have neglected our street trees, although the beauty of many of our cities and their comfort in summer depend upon them.

The arboretum will open a wide field of study in every phase of tree and plant life and from it should flow information urgently needed in all sections of the country. It will make possible, for example, studies of the hereditary characteristics of trees, the improvement of strains of trees and the development of new species through breeding. It may be able to answer such mysteries as why the Norway pine, for example, produces seed at intervals of only seven years, and with this question answered, it may be possible to control growth conditions and to speed up seed production, thus providing more seed for reforestation. It will aid the scientists in their studies of both native and exotic species, adaptability to climate, control of plant enemies and diseases. It will give the millions of people who come to Washington every year from all sections of the country an opportunity to see and study different trees and to carry home with them information relative to the conditions under which given species may be expected to thrive best.

The National Arboretum is still in an uncompleted stage. The area designated for purchase totals 425 acres. Congress appropriated \$300,000 with which to buy the land. Of this sum, \$226,437 has been spent in purchasing 190 acres which represents the area that has been acquired by the Federal Government. Unfortunately, difficulties have arisen in the purchase of additional land. The provision of the Act creating the Arboretum limited the price to be paid for the land to not more than 125 per cent of the assessed value. In an effort to secure an additional acreage by condemnation after long and tedious proceedings, the total of the awards averaged more than double the assessed value. Under the creating Act of March 4, 1927, it was impossible to use the unexpended amount of the appropriation towards purchasing the land condemned nor was the adjudication of the court proceedings made binding upon the government. The result is unfortunate, first, in failing to carry out the project of Congress; second, in putting the property owners whose land is to be taken in a most unfair position. The difficulty apparently can be straightened out only by Congressional authority to pay the amount of awards of the land condemned by the court and an additional appropriation to cover the increased costs involved. It is to be hoped that the wide national interest in the Arboretum will in-



A view in the Kenilworth Gardens, showing a bit of the famous lily ponds. This area is included in the ground to be acquired for the Arboretum.

fluence Congress to take the necessary action promptly.

It would seem highly appropriate to free the Arboretum of these difficulties in 1932 and thus to permit it to develop as rapidly as possible. Surely in commemorating the bicentennial of George Washington we are justified in giving more thought to trees and to his idea, rough though it may have been, of testing out trees of different sections and different climes. It is not that we wish to centralize here merely the idea of a great tree garden, but rather that we want to do for trees what has already been done for the useful herbaceous plants, and so set an example which may be followed and built upon by every state in the union. A number of our states have already taken up the idea, and some of the best work has already been done by private donations. It is high time that the Federal Government do its part.



Washington Hunting with Lord Fairfax.

## WASHINGTON—THE HUNTSMAN

By H. O. BISHOP

IT IS doubtful if any man in America has ever received as much genuine enjoyment from the hunt as did George Washington. He loved it, particularly fox hunting. It was his favorite way of entertaining his friends and visitors. His horses and hounds were of the very best.

Fortunately, from letters left, we have much authentic and interesting information concerning the sportsman side of Washington's life.

More than a hundred years ago, Washington's adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis, who then owned and occupied Arlington Mansion, across the Potomac from the National Capital, sat on his big front porch and chronicled many fascinating facts about his foster-grandfather's love of fox chasing. He started out with the remark that "the time which Colonel Washington could spare from his building and agricultural improvements, between the years 1759 and 1774, was considerably devoted to the pleasures of the chase. We have neither knowledge nor tradition of his having ever been a shooter or a fisherman. Fox hunting being of a bold and animating character, suited well to the temperament of the 'lusty prime' of his age, and peculiarly well accorded with his fondness and predisposition for equestrian exercises."

The hounds and a general description of the hunting in the early days are thus described: "His kennel was situated about a hundred yards south of the family vault in which at present repose his venerable remains. The building was a rude structure, but afforded comfortable quarters for the hounds; with a large enclosure paled in, having in the midst a spring of running water. The pack was very numerous and select, the Colonel visiting and inspecting his kennel morning and evening, after the same manner he did his stables. It was his pride (and a proof of his skill in hunting) to have his pack so critically drafted, as to speed and bottom, that in running, if one leading dog should lose the scent, another one was at hand immediately to recover it, and thus when in full cry, to use a racing phrase, you might cover the pack with a blanket.

"During the season, Mount Vernon had many sporting guests from the neighborhood, from Maryland, and elsewhere. Their visits were not of days, but weeks; and they were entertained in the good old style of Virginia's ancient hospitality.

"Washington, always superbly mounted, in true sporting costume, of blue coat, scarlet waistcoat, buckskin breeches, top boots, velvet cap, and whip with long thong, took the



field at daybreak, with his huntsman, Will Lee, his friends and neighbors; and none rode more gallantly in the chase, nor with voice more cheerily awakened echo in the woodland, than he who was afterward destined, by voice and example, to cheer his countrymen in their glorious struggle for independence and empire. Such was the hunting establishment at Mount Vernon prior to the Revolution."

During the years immediately prior to the Revolution, and, of course, during that long conflict, there was no fox hunting in Virginia. There was no time for play. Times were serious. In interesting fashion Mr. Custis tells of the resumption of hunting after the coming of peace:

"We come now to events of our own times. After the

peace of 1783, the hunting establishment, which had gone down during the war, was resumed by the arrival of a pack of French hounds, sent out by the Marquis de Lafayette. These *chiens de chasse* were of great size—

'Bred out of the Spartan kind, so flewed, so sanded,  
With ears that swept away the morning dew, dewlan'd  
Like the Salonian bulls, matched in mouth like bells'—

the bells of Moscow, and great Tom of Lincoln, we should say, and, from their strength, were fitted, not only to pull down the stately stag, but in combat to encounter the wolf or boar, or even to grapple with the lordly lion. These hounds, from their fierce dispositions, were generally kept



WASHINGTON AND HIS FRIENDS AFTER A DAY'S HUNT IN VIRGINIA.

This is a reproduction of an excessively rare colored lithograph printed by G. Spohni, dated 1868 and published by one John Smith. In addition to Washington it contains the portraits of Lafayette, Green, Lagrange and Pulaski.



confined, and woe to the stranger who might be passing their kennel after nightfall, should the gates be unclosed. His fate would be melancholy, unless he could climb some friendly tree, or the voice or the whip of the huntsman came 'speedily to the rescue.' The huntsman always presided at the meals, and it was only by the liberal application of the whip-thong that anything like order could be preserved among these savages of the chase."

Continuing his informative story, Mr. Custis writes that "the habit was to hunt three times a week, weather permitting; breakfast was served, on these mornings, at candle-light, the General always breaking his fast with an Indian-corn cake and a bowl of milk; and, ere the cock had 'done salutation to the morn,' the whole cavalcade would often have left the house, and the fox be frequently unkenneled before sunrise. Those who have seen Washington on horseback will admit that he was one of the most accomplished of cavaliers in the true sense and perfection of the character. He rode, as he did everything else, with ease, elegance, and with power."

Washington's favorite hunter must have been a magnificent animal. Custis says that "the General usually rode in the chase a horse called Blueskin, of a dark iron-gray color, approaching to blue. This was a fine but fiery animal, and of great endurance in a long run. Will, the huntsman, better known in Revolutionary lore as Billy, rode a horse called Chinkling, a surprising leaper, and made very much like its rider, low, but sturdy, and of great bone and muscle. Will had but one order, which was to keep with the hounds. Washington rode gaily up to his dogs, through all the difficulties and dangers of the ground on which he hunted, nor spared his generous steed, as the distended nostrils of Blueskin would often show. He was always in at the death, and yielded to no man the honor of the brush. The red fox is supposed to have been imported from England, to the eastern shore of Maryland, by a Mr. Smith, and to have emigrated across the ice to Virginia, in the hard winter of 1779-80, when the Chesapeake was frozen over.

"The chase ended, the party would return to the mansion-house, where, at the well-spread board, and with cheerful glass, the feats of the leading dog, the most gallant horse, or the boldest rider, together with the prowess of the famed black fox, were all discussed, while Washington, never permitting even his pleasures to infringe upon the order and regularity of his habits, would, after a few glasses of Madeira, retire to his bed supperless at nine o'clock."

The stealing of a ham by one of the hunting dogs caused Mrs. Washington much anger, and General Washington much laughter. "Of the French hounds," Custis writes, "there was one named Vulcan, and we bear him the better in reminiscence from having often bestrid his ample back in the days of our juvenility. It happened that upon a large

company sitting down to dinner at Mount Vernon one day, the lady of the mansion (my grandmother) discovered that the ham, the pride of every Virginia housewife's table, was missing from its accustomed post of honor. Upon questioning Frank, the butler, this portly, and at the same time the most polite and accomplished of all butlers, observed that a ham, yes, a very fine ham, had been prepared, agreeably to madam's orders, but lo and behold! who should come into the kitchen, while the savory ham was smoking in its dish, but old Vulcan, the hound, and without more ado fastened his fangs into it; and although they of the kitchen had stood to such arms as they could get, and had fought the old spoiler desperately, yet Vulcan had finally triumphed, and bore off the prize, ay, 'cleanly under the keeper's nose.' The lady by no means relished the loss of a dish which formed the pride of her table, and uttered some remarks by no means favorable to old Vulcan, or indeed to dogs in general, while the chief, having heard the story, communicated it to his guests, and, with them, laughed heartily at the exploit of the stag hound."

But there came an end to Washington's beloved pastime. Business, private and public — mostly public — made it necessary to dispose of his hounds and forego fox chasing. "Washington's last hunt," writes Custis, "was in 1785. His private affairs and public business required too much of his time to allow him to indulge in field sports. His fondness for agricultural improvements, and the number of visitors that crowded Mount Vernon, induced him to break up his kennels, to give away his hounds, and to bid a final adieu to the pleasures of the chase. He then formed a deer park below the mansion house, extending to the river, and enclosing by a high paling about a hundred acres of land. The park was at first stocked with only the native deer, to which was afterwards added the English fallow deer, from the park of Governor Ogle, of Maryland. The stock of deer increased very rapidly, yet, strange to say, although herding together, there never was perceptible the slightest admixture of the two races. On the decay of the park paling, and the dispersion of the deer over the estate, as many as fifteen or twenty were often to be seen in a herd. The General was extremely tenacious of his game, and would suffer none to be killed, till, being convinced that the poachers were abroad, that the larder of an extensive hotel in a neighboring town was abundantly supplied with plump haunches from the Mount Vernon stock, and indeed that every one seemed to be enjoying his venison but himself, he at length consented that 'a stag should die.' One morning I was summoned to receive his orders for hunting. They were given as follows: 'Recollect, sir, that you are to fire with ball, to use no hounds, and on no account to kill any but an old buck.' Charmed with a permission so long coveted, and at last attained, we prepared for the field. Determined to make a sure shot, we discarded the rifle in favor of an (Continuing on page 119)



THE COVER

*Washington, painted by Gilbert Stuart. This is a reproduction of the Hope canvas from the Deepdene collection, and is one of the most notable examples of the so-called Athæneum type. It passed through the Hope family into the possession of the Duchess of Newcastle (who was a Hope), and to her son, Lord Henry Pelham Clinton Hope, who sold it in 1925 with the rest of the Deepdene collection. Plates by the Suffolk Engraving Company, used through the courtesy of the magazine ANTIQUES, and the present owner of the portrait.*



# Memorial Trees in the Federal City

By ADELAIDE BORAH

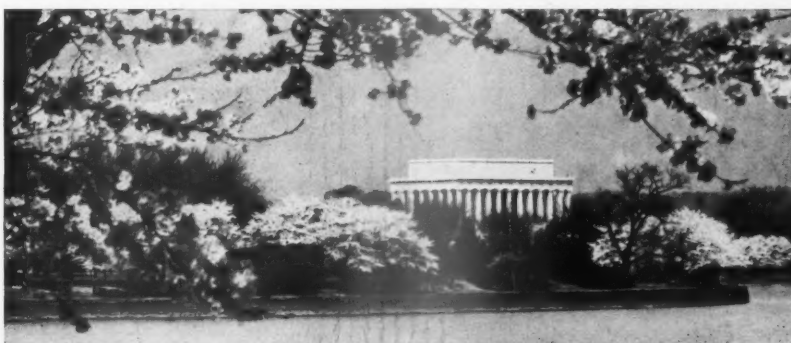
memorial trees in the District of Columbia dates from about 1859, when William R. Smith, a real Burns Scotchman, assumed duty as superintendent of the Botanic Garden, relinquishing it only at his death in 1912. He is believed to have been the first to provide his trees with godparents, thereby successfully directing Congressional attention toward larger appropriations for the improvement of the appearance of the then almost treeless city.

The largest elm in the Garden is in all likelihood the scion of an elm which was cut down in 1878 by the commissioners, over the rigorous protests of Superintendent Smith who, when he saw the deed being perpetrated, rescued six of the larger roots. A year later he invited Senator Beck, of Kentucky, to transplant one of them to the east gate. Unfortunately, it died when moved in 1920 to allow space for the Grant memorial group. The second young tree was planted in front of 1333 16th Street, in 1882, by Mrs. George M. Robeson, whose husband was Secretary of the Navy under Grant and afterwards a member of Congress from New Jersey. It is not there now. A third was given to Colonel J. W. Forney, clerk of the House of Representatives and for twenty-five years editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, who planted it at his residence in that city. Another was presented to Senator Proctor Knott, who planted it at his home in Kentucky, and one was also given to Senator Sargent, of California. The one remaining in the Garden was retained by Mr. Smith for the return to Washington of Alexander R. Shepherd; but he died in Mexico and the tree intended as a memorial for him still grows in its original position beside the main walk.

Two overcup oak acorns were brought from Kentucky in 1863 by the Honorable Robert Mallory who with Senator J. J. Crittenden planted them in the Garden as the Peace Oaks, for these two men never abated in their labors for peace between the North and the South. Acorns from these two trees furnished 300 young trees which Mr. Smith gave to be planted on the battlefield at Chickamauga. One of the original trees, the Crittenden Oak, was successfully moved in 1920.

In contrast is the care taken recently with certain of the large trees on the Mall. The contract for moving one tree, a giant magnolia, was awarded to the lowest bidder among seven for \$4,947. Yet, in spite of an awakened consciousness with respect to the value of trees, many of the old elms on

THE celebration of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington offers a focal point for general recognition of the suitability of trees as memorials, in that the great American was a lover of trees and chose the site for the Federal City primarily because of its sylvan and aquatic beauty. In fact, it may be said that the history of memorial trees in America began with the planting of an elm by Washington on the bank of the Tiber River between the senate wing of the capitol and the house he built to lodge members of Congress. The tree, the only one he ever planted in the District of Columbia, grew in favor until cut down in 1878 to further a plan to beautify the capitol grounds. After Washington came John Adams, who was a tree planter, and Thomas Jefferson, who planted innumerable trees, principally willow oaks. Strictly speaking, however, the planting of me-



The memorial cherry trees presented to the City of Washington by the municipality of Tokyo, Japan, as a token of the high esteem which was held by the people of that city for the people of the United States.

East Capitol Street were destroyed a few months ago when the steam tunnel was put through between the new Supreme Court building and the Library of Congress. It reminds one of the fate of the Signal Oak, which stood on the elevation at Wisconsin Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue. When the latter street was cut across Wisconsin Avenue, the tree was cut down and the "bump" removed. The tree was probably the largest in Washington, and from it during the Civil War the Union Army signal corps wigwagged to the fleet in the river, or the troops on the Virginia shore. Also many people stood around the tree and watched the buildings of Washington burn to the touch of British torches in 1814. Pilots in the days of Georgetown's flourishing river commerce were wont to use it as a range mark in steering their course up the river from Alexandria.

The Botanic Garden has two smaller elms which were planted by Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, and Senator Foraker, of Ohio. These trees were seedlings of the Washington Elm at Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which General Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775. Two wahoo or winged elms near the west gate were planted by two men of the name of Morrill, one, Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Grant and Hayes, and the other, Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, who served forty-three years as congressman and senator.

An oriental plane tree, planted in 1862 by the Honorable Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was removed to the center of what in 1872 became Lincoln Park. The removal was necessary by reason of the overflowing of the Garden by the Potomac River in 1870. The tree attained a height of seventy feet in the park, but has since died.

Six of the trees in the oak line at the Garden are reminiscent of a by-gone day. A red oak stands as a memorial to Senator Steward, of Michigan; a European oak to Secretary of State Bayard; a swamp oak to James H. Pierce; a Spanish oak to Senator Conger; and to Congressman Hayes a rare species, a *Quercus aliena*.

The one tree Mr. Smith is said to have cherished above all others in the Garden, and next to the Washington elm, is the Confucius tree, on the south side close to the conservatory. It is said that the acorn was given him by Charles A. Dana, editor of the *New York Sun* from about 1871 to 1899. It is known that Mr. Dana received it from a friend who,

while traveling in China, had picked up a number of acorns from beneath an old tree over the tomb of Confucius. The old tree was grotesquely bent after the manner of those miniature crystal and jade trees seen in the shops. The branches of the tree in the Botanic Garden are also bent, reflecting a culture practiced by the Chinese for thousands of years.

The tragedian, Edwin Forrest, and his friend, Colonel J. W. Forney, are memorialized in the two unusually fine specimens of bald cypress flanking the main walk south of the lily pool. On the south side on the walk from east to west, was a splendid European hornbeam, erroneously accredited to President Lincoln, but in reality planted by John A. Bingham. Three years ago, it was killed by gases from the swampy ground beneath the soil of the Garden. The famous Summer Tree was also a hornbeam. Older residents still speak of it as a magnificent tree that used to stand on the hillock east of the Senate portico. Workmen graded too near its roots several years ago and it also came to grief.

Two cedars of Lebanon were sponsored and planted by Senators Hoar and Evarts, but only one survived. A species of *Cedrus atlantica* was planted in honor of the eminent French botanist, M. Vilmorin. Two acacias at one time grew by each side of the south door to the greenhouse, and one remains.

They were planted at about the same period. One grew from the branch that was taken from the lid of the coffin of the martyred Garfield, and the other was a memorial tree planted in honor of that Masonic ritualist and poet, statesman and patriot, General Albert J. Pike.

Many other memorial trees were planted at the Garden, among them a Crimean fir for Congressman Holman, of Indiana; an Oriental plane tree for Congressman Voorhees,



One of the avenues of trees leading to the Lincoln Memorial, planted in honor of the Great American.



Memorial trees on Sixteenth Street planted in honor of the men of the District of Columbia who gave their lives during the World War.



of Indiana; a European cut-leaved linden for O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi; a red oak for Secretary Bayard; a willow oak for Thomas Jefferson; an Ohio buckeye for Senator Sherman, of Ohio; a Japanese walnut for Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas; a Japanese umbrella tree for Senators Hanna and Dick, of Ohio; a Scotch maple for Senator Frye, of Maine; a hackberry for Frank Blair, editor, *Washington Globe*; a Scotch fir for Allen Ramsey, Scotch poet; and a small-leaved Siberian elm for Congressman Tim Campbell, of New York.

The Capitol Grounds came in for a share in the planting of memory trees in 1912, when national figures sponsored trees, mostly native to their individual states. Speaker Champ Clark, of Missouri, selected a sugar maple; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, a red oak; Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, a willow oak; Senator Cullom, of Illinois, an American elm; Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, an American beech; and Senator Bacon, of Georgia, a pin oak. Vice-President James S. Sherman planted the handsome purple beech on the north and east of the Senate portion of the Capitol.

On the east lawn of the Capitol grounds are the only two barbecue trees left of the two circular groves planted by James Maher, an Irishman appointed by President Jackson. These were intended to provide a place where the Whigs and Democrats could have their celebrations without interfering with each other.

The White House grounds afford sanctuary for not a few memory trees, and, together with several old oaks and elms, they afford sufficient shade for the eight acres around the President's mansion. While Andrew Jackson was President, he planted the magnificent magnolia trees on the south grounds, and an elm on a rise south of the east entrance is said to have been planted by John Quincy Adams. Near this tree, but on lower ground, is a young swamp oak which was raised from an acorn planted April 6, 1904, by Ambassador Frank H. Hitchcock "with the permission of President Roosevelt." The history of this tree is intriguing. Senator Charles A. Sumner is said to have sent as a gift a number of acorns from the old English oak overhanging the original tomb of George Washington, at Mount Vernon, to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias. Ambassador Hitchcock later found one of these trees, duly marked, on Czarina Island, near Peterhof, and brought several acorns back to America with

him. One was planted near its grandparent at Mount Vernon, while the other stands near the White House, a beautiful specimen. The latter tree has never borne acorns, which fact is attributed to its position between larger trees which prevent air and sun from reaching it sufficiently for fruition.

Turning back for a moment, the elm near the gate at the northwest corner of the north lawn of the White House was planted in 1878 by President Hayes, and the sweet gum tree at the northeast entrance by Benjamin Harrison, in 1892. President McKinley sponsored the pin oak north of the walk from the White House to the Executive Offices in March, 1898. Near the Benjamin Harrison tree is the Woodrow Wilson elm.

On February 22, 1904, President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt set out two thirty-year old fern-leaved beeches which had been transplanted from Seaton Park. They could not have lived, for the fern-leaved beeches near the Executive Offices are scarcely fifty years old, and those between the fountain and east portico are American beeches.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland planted a Japanese maple in the south grounds when she was a bride in the White House, presumably at the same time that a Japanese maple was planted with much ceremony for Mr. Thomas Waggaman in the garden of the present home of Mrs. Catherine Filene Dodd, in Georgetown. It had been imported by the Japanese Ambassador in the late nineties and was said to have been the first to come to this country.

The grounds of the Department of Agriculture have been transformed within the last



The Capitol as seen through the memorial trees of the Botanic Garden, one of the beauty spots of the Federal City.

year, but on the 12th Street side is a stone marker beneath one of the elms, with the words, "April 22, 1894, from Arbor Lodge, Nebraska." The tree was first planted among the oaks by Secretary J. Sterling Morton, the founder of Arbor Day. In November, 1909, the municipality of Tokyo, Japan, presented to the City of Washington 2,000 Japanese cherry trees as a token of the high esteem which was held by the people of that city for the people of the United States. The single flowering commence to bloom about April 15th, remaining from ten to twelve days. The double flowering begin to bloom about the first of May and continue about two weeks. The first tree was planted by Mrs. William H. Taft.

After the World War the heart of the country turned to trees as memorials to its soldier dead and as a result, miles of streets in the National Capital, as well as other great cities, are lined with these green memorials.



# A FOREST PAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Conducted by WAKELIN McNEEL

## "Living Symbols of Mount Vernon"

FROM Mount Vernon, symbol of home and all that is fine and beautiful in home life, living and lasting tokens have gone into nearly every state. Under the leadership of The American Forestry Association walnuts gathered from trees on the estate of George Washington have been planted by boys and girls throughout the nation. The purpose of this project is to keep forever alive the memory of America's historic grounds through trees and at the same time to stimulate the boys and girls of the nation to greater interest in tree planting.

It is a great activity, this project, one that every boy and girl in the country should take a real interest in. To plant a walnut from one of the trees at Mount Vernon is to have a hand and heart in the tree planting vision of the First President. And to plant walnut trees from other historic grounds, or to set out a forest seedling with little or no pedigree, is to help carry out this vision.

But before we learn more about the walnut tree, its planting and use, let's see where and how some of the Mount Vernon trees have been planted by boys and girls.

"After the last nutting season," The American Forestry Association reports, "approximately 2,500 Mount Vernon seeds and half a hundred trees were planted as a part of the program which was originated several years ago by the Association, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Boy Scouts of America, and the American Walnut Manufacturers' Association, to inspire the planting of hundreds of thousands of trees with historic traditions.

"Sixteen state capitals have already imitated the initial ceremonies held on the grounds of the United States Capitol and the Washington Monument when walnut trees from Mount Vernon were planted. Twenty-six others have planned for spring programs that will similarly honor America's First President and stimulate tree planting. Before the close of the Bicentennial Celebration these famous and treasured trees will have been planted on all state capitol grounds.

"In order that Americans abroad may have a part in this patriotic tree planting program and that other nations may have enduring mementoes of the man who placed home and country before self, Mount Vernon walnuts have been sent



Through the efforts of Boy Scouts, in collecting walnuts from the trees at Mount Vernon from which seedlings will be planted all over the world, the memory of this shrine of America will be kept forever green.

through the Department of State to forty-one foreign countries. They have been received by official representatives of this government who have entrusted their care to horticultural experts who will watch over them until they are the proper size to transplant to public grounds. Among others outside the borders of the United States who are growing seedlings from these seeds, rich in tradition, are the director of forestry of the Philippine Islands, the assistant forester of Hawaii, and a Scout leader at the Virgin Islands.

"There have been numerous plantings of both seeds and small trees on public grounds in many states. Down in Texas, under the leadership of B. F. Clark, Boy Scouts have planted Mount Vernon tree descendants on the school grounds of Cooper County. There has been a tree planting program in Emmet County, Iowa, that is remarkable for the degree of successful growth of plants as well as for the historical associations. Of 200 Mount Vernon walnut tree descendants planted in the program sponsored by Miss Marie Sorum, superintendent of schools, 196 have flourished.

"Nearly 5,000 persons, including representatives of all patriotic societies witnessed the planting of Mount Vernon walnuts on three sites in Dallas, Texas. Two were planted at Hord Cottage, the first home in that city, two at Fair Park, and one at the Forest Avenue High School as part of a program arranged by Lieutenant Colonel George A. Lake, commander of Texas Spanish War Veterans.

"Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, sponsored the planting of a Mount Vernon walnut seedling on the grounds of the Continental Memorial Hall in Washington. The national president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. John F. Sippel, arranged for the planting of one of the famous trees on the grounds of a Baltimore school.

"The American Legion through representatives in Louisiana and Iowa has arranged ceremonies that remind men and women of the present day that Washington was a tree planter as well as a leader of men. In Iowa a walnut was planted on the grounds of the Webster City library under the auspices of the Garden Club through Mrs. Cora Whitley.

"Three young walnut trees from Mount Vernon were planted in Winchester, Virginia, under the direction of the Scout executive of the Shenandoah Area, Frank R. Horton. One was planted on the grounds of the building which is cherished as the headquarters of Washington and the others were planted on the grounds of the Handley Library and of Fort Loudoun which is associated with the man from whose

home the seedlings came. Up in Connecticut, a Mount Vernon walnut was planted through the Daughters of the American Revolution on the grounds of the Litchfield School. At the Simsbury Nursery, under the supervision of the State Forester, A. F. Hawes, both Sea Scouts and Land Scouts planted Mount Vernon seeds which will be transplanted to the state capitol grounds and other public places as soon as the trees are of proper size.

"The Mount Vernon walnuts which were sent to Oklahoma have already served their purpose of arousing interest in tree planting. They were given to Boy Scouts in the eastern part of the State who gathered nut seeds for planting in the treeless areas in the western section. Troop 62, of

Tulsa, presented one ton of seeds as their part in the tree planting program which was undertaken by State Forester George R. Phillips in cooperation with scout executives and the council of the National Nut Tree Planting Project.

F. B. Trenk, extension forester of Wisconsin, and F. H. Claridge, assistant state forester of North Carolina, have directed boys in nursery planting of Mount Vernon seeds which will be distributed for public plantings in those states. The planting of a Mount Vernon walnut tree descendant featured the 1931 annual meeting of The American Forestry Association which was held in Asheville, North Carolina.

"Tradition has been added to the grounds of several Chicago churches by the planting of Mount Vernon walnuts by boys and girls. Girl Scouts of Houston, Texas, held a tree planting ceremony of their own to honor Washington when four patrols and the officers planted walnuts from Mount Vernon.

"J. Arthur White has undertaken to promote the most impressive nut tree planting program ever attempted in any community in the State of Mississippi, featuring Mount Vernon walnuts and the planting of other nut trees in honor of George Washington. Through his efforts nut tree planting clubs have been organized, a memorial grove will be established and ten miles of roadside will be planted in one day by the owners whose property is adjacent."

Did you ever hear a debate on trees? Once I heard a debate on the question, "Resolved, That the White Pine has been a greater benefactor of mankind than the Black Walnut." The affirmative quoted statistics to show the millions of board feet of white pine that have gone into the construction of homes; how the forests were scoured for the stately trees, the logs floated down swollen streams to saw mills and then made into rafts of lumber to continue the journey down the rivers, right into the heart of the walnut range, where homes for the ever increasing number of migrants were being built.

The early history of the settlement of the Middle West is so colored with stories of logging, manufacture and use of white pine that it personified the adventure, romance, hardship and growth of pioneer days. The strength and adaptive qualities were mentioned, giving rise to a multiplicity of uses, as was the reverence in which it is universally held because of its beauty and majesty.

The supporters of walnut had no easy task confronting them, that was evident. It is not a home until it is furnished,



The walnut has a most interesting twig—stout, with a chambered pith, and the leaf scars are heart-shaped, mounted by pubescent obtuse buds. The sketch of the walnut seedling shows how large and vigorous a tap root the little tree forms.

they contended. No wood has such a rare combination of desirable qualities as the walnut for furnishing a home. It is hard and heavy, stiff and strong, and straight grained. It is easy to work and takes a high polish. It does not warp or check with changes of temperature and exposure to dampness. No wood has met so well the desire for beauty and durability. Furniture, musical instruments, mouldings, picture frames and casings are some of its contributions to an attractive home. Some of the most treasured heirlooms are hand-wrought chests of drawers and tables and chairs of walnut. The desirability of these articles has given rise to a rather distinct species of genus homo—the collector of walnut furniture made in the early days. When the wood was plentiful walnut was used for gates and fence posts. Like most dark woods it is durable in contact with the soil. During the World War the entire growing range was scoured for walnut trees to make airplane propellers and gunstocks, and the nut shells were charred to carbon for gas masks. How fitting it is to plant walnut trees as war memorials! As a growing tree it is beautiful in form and foliage, graceful and majestic. Here our debaters did not state what might be considered a drawback. It comes into leaf late in the spring and is the first to lose its foliage in the fall, and so has the shortest period of foliage retention of all trees.

The debaters might have rested their case at this point. But they went on to show the extended period of time this tree has served man. The Greeks and Romans believed the walnut a symbol of good luck and walnuts were scattered at weddings much as we do rice now. The Crusaders brought the nut to England just as they brought back many curious things. The English gave the nut its name. The nut was an alien and a stranger. In Anglo-Saxon, *Wāls* was the name for stranger, so *Wāls*-nut became "walnut." In the same way the Celts became known as Welsh. Even its botanical name is buried in antiquity. *Juglans* is a corruption of *Jovis glans*, which means the nut of Jove, or food fit for the gods. Herbalists of old found medicinal value in the leaves and the fleshy covering of the nut, or at least they thought they did. "The leaves with Boar's grease stayeth the hair from falling out and maketh it fair," advertised a beauty specialist of old. A "quack" even went further with: "Taken with onions, salt and honey, they (the leaves) helped the biting of a mad dog or vermin or infectious poison of any beast." A piece of the nut coat placed in a troublesome hollow tooth was sure cure for toothache. The ancients entertained a notion that the nut was endowed by nature to cure diseases of the brain and to render help in head troubles. This belief was based on the analogy between the upper part of the head of a man

and a half of a walnut. The hard shell is the skull in this analogy while the white lobed meat is the convolutions of the brain. This may be the origin of the term "nutty" as applied to people. Besides it is a tree that is never struck by lightning. The negative won the debate.

If you have not already you will probably plant a walnut before many moons, and it is well that you know some of the peculiarities of this wonderful plant. The best practice ordinarily is to plant the seeds in the places where the trees are to grow—the farm yard, large corners, along fence rows and roadsides, large openings in the woodlot, stream banks, ravines and other non-cultivable places where the soil is good and where there is an abundance of sunlight. Fall

planting is best. Plant to a depth of two inches and cover with straw for winter protection to prevent heaving. It is well to mark with protective sticks the spots on the lawn where walnuts are planted. If the walnuts cannot be planted in the fall, then proper wintering is necessary to prevent drying out on the one hand and too early germination on the other. If the cellar is cool, pack in a box with moist sand, a layer of sand and a layer of walnuts and so on. If the cellar is not cool all the time, put this box so packed on the north side of the house. Freezing is not harmful but alternately freezing and thawing is. A pit a foot deep and as wide and long as necessary to accommodate the supply is the best way to winter nuts. Place a row of nuts on the bottom of the pit then cover with an inch or so of sand; then another row of nuts and another layer of sand. This is called stratifying. By spring some of the nuts will have sprouted. Plant carefully in loosened soil and cover with about two inches of top soil.

Look closely at the illustrations of a walnut seedling, and maybe you will discover why it is best to plant directly in the open. The seedling develops a very fleshy tap root, more than twice the diameter size of the stem. As a one year old seed-

ling it can be transplanted with good results, but if left longer the tap root should be cut off about eight inches below the surface. This should be done in the fall or spring one year before transplanting in the permanent place.

It was the custom in the days when Mount Vernon was under the watchful eye of its most distinguished master, for gentlemen on country estates to exchange seeds and plants with their friends. Reviving this custom on a national basis so that all communities may participate has been the purpose of the nut tree planting program which has made available the seeds from Mount Vernon. Men and women as well as boys and girls throughout the nation, are planting, and this work will carry for all time a message of American tradition and of the blessing of trees.



On Sunday, December 6th, Boy Scouts planted a walnut from Mount Vernon at Hord Cottage, in Dallas, Texas. This was the first house built in Oak Cliff, which is now Dallas.



# Graves and Olmsted Oppose Public Domain Bills

By HENRY S. GRAVES

Dean, Yale Forest School

The Evans bill, H. R. 5840, which would carry into law the recommendations of the Public Domain Committee will not meet the economic and industrial problems involved in the Public Domain, because it fails to provide for the conservation of the physical resources, and because it contains provisions which violate the principles of efficient government administration.

The conception of the measure is land disposal and not conservation of natural resources. Its purpose is to effect a transfer of the Public Domain as rapidly as possible to private ownership. The apparent assumption is that this can be accomplished more effectively through the states than directly through Congressional legislation and administrative action.

The pressing occasion of the inquiry of the special commission on the Public Domain appointed by the President, which formulated the bill introduced by Mr. Evans, was the continued injury to the public lands by overgrazing. This injury is expressed in great depletion and even destruction of the productivity of the range, in widespread erosion, in silting of reservoirs, irrigation canals and streams, in the increase of damaging torrents, and in the disturbance of the run-off of water the effect of which is cumulative and not yet fully felt. The urgent need is for conservation, not for land disposal without provision for conservation.

There is no provision in the bill for the regulation of the use of the range pending the transfer of lands to the states, no provision requiring proper regulation of the range by the states pending transfer to private ownership, no provision for the protection of public interests against the consequences of abuse of the range after its distribution to private owners. The public is suffering now from the lack of regulation of the use of the range. It will continue to suffer such damage no matter who owns the land unless the range is under proper management.

Moreover, the damage from erosion and the establishment of torrential conditions has proceeded so far that sooner or later expensive engineering work will be necessary, the cost of which will fall mainly on the public, and in large part on the Federal Government, for the states are in no financial condition to assume the burden. The range is so depleted that on a large part of it scientific methods of management are necessary to restore its productivity. There are not only no provisions in the bill for authority to insure the carrying out of constructive measures of conservation but only a general indication of conservation as an objective.

The bill provides for a blanket land grant, following precedents of the last century. To be sure, it avoids some of the abuses of the early days through restrictions on the states. It has, however, the defects inherent in wholesale grants of land to states which are unprepared by policy and financial strength to handle a conservation problem of great magnitude. There is no provision for adequate classification and the application of modern principles of land utilization such as are advocated by land economists the country over. It surrenders to the states all responsibility for such orderly development of the lands and for the adoption of measures of range regulation and rehabilitation, prevention of erosion and torrents, and conservation of waters. I believe that the day of blanket land grants has passed, and oppose the revival of the practice.

There are national interests in the Public Domain which will not be safeguarded by the measure. It assumes that the existing reservations, with certain recommended additions, will meet these needs. It is true that authority is granted for the further establishment of reservations and additions to those in existence, but it is not clear how this can be accomplished after the lands are transferred to the states.

One of the most objectionable features of the bill is the provision for boards for the several states, designated as the official agencies to determine and report to the Secretary of the Interior on the additions to National Forests and also on elimination of lands from them. In many, if not all cases, the boards would be dominantly political. Policies regarding eliminations in different states would differ, uncertainties regarding the possibility of eliminations would follow, and consistent administration be broken down. The responsibility for determining the boundaries of the National Forests should rest upon the administrative organization of the Federal Government. The appointment of state boards standing between the Forest Service and the Secretary of the Interior, who does not even have jurisdiction over the National Forests, would constitute a long step toward breaking down the National Forest system. In my opinion, no proposal so dangerous to the National Forests has been made with the approval of the Administration for many years.

The Colton bill, H. R. 4541, like the Evans bill, has for its objective the final passage of the Public Domain to private ownership except such areas as may be "advisable or necessary for public use." It provides for the transfer to private ownership through the public land laws, and not through the medium of the states. It grants authority to the Secretary of the Interior to administer the use of the lands under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. It provides for advisory boards to aid in local administration, without giving them the authority objectionable to the Evans bill. It contains desirable provisions for land exchange and cooperative management of public and private lands where these are intermingled.

The bill has the advantage of retaining the responsibility of administering the Public Domain during the process of distribution to private ownership, thus avoiding the extreme dangers of a blanket land grant. It recognizes that the first necessary step is to give to the Secretary of the Interior authority to administer and regulate the use of the public lands. This is excellent.

The defects of the measure lie chiefly in the omissions. It lacks entirely a declaration of the principle of conservation of the range in the administration of its use. It lacks a declaration of an affirmative policy regarding the classification of the land to determine the areas which should be held in permanent reservations for forests, range, or watershed management or other public purposes. Such declaration of policy is necessary as a mandate to the executive department, in order to insure the adoption of conservation principles in administration and the protection of the public interests.

The bill is also defective in that it does not recognize the practical problems of grazing in the National Forests and the necessity to coordinate the administration of the grazing in areas contiguous to these reservations with that of the use of the forage within their boundaries.

Properly amended, I believe the Colton bill could be made acceptable.

By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED

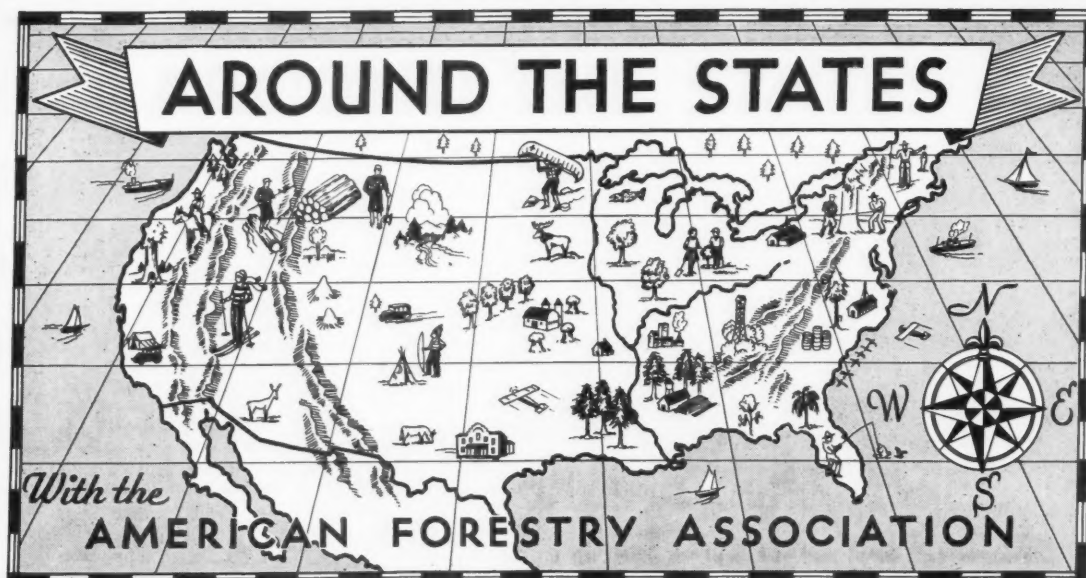
Chairman, Committee on National Parks and Forests, American Society of Landscape Architects

President Hoover's Committee on the Public Domain has made important and far-reaching recommendations in regard to the disposal of the remaining public domain of the United States which, if adopted by Congress, would in certain respects result in serious dangers both to the system of National Forests and to the system of National Parks. In relation to the National Forests these recommendations are well discussed in two articles and an editorial in the April and May number of AMERICAN FORESTS, the magazine of The American Forestry Association, and obtainable as a reprint. The committee concurs in the opinion expressed in that editorial.

In relation to the National Park system the recommendations are dangerous in that they do not make any adequate provision for sys-

tematically searching out, examining, and if expedient reserving for addition to the National Park system those areas within the remaining unappropriated public domain which appear to be worthy of inclusion in the National Park system. The procedure proposed by the President's committee would be likely in the opinion of our committee, to result in the ill-considered giving away of a considerable number of areas which would later be found important to the rounding out and completion of the National Park system. This would be a great mistake, whether these areas were to be permanently lost to the system or were to be subsequently repurchased or condemned at large cost, as in the case of lands formerly alienated by the government which have been or still need to be acquired within the existing and authorized National Parks.





## Foresters Hold 31st Annual Meeting

More than one hundred foresters from all sections of the country gathered in New Orleans, December 29, 30, and 31 for the 31st annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters. The meeting was held in connection with sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The first two days of the meeting were devoted largely to a presentation of papers dealing with timely subjects on forestry and related fields.

Paul G. Redington, retiring president of the Society, opened the meeting on December 29 with a spirited address outlining the more vital problems with which the profession of foresters is today confronted. His address was followed by a series of papers and discussions dealing with forestry in the southern states.

Afternoon subjects dealt with aerial photography in forest mapping, the forest survey in the Pacific Northwest, Wisconsin's county program, and the Timber Conservation Board. The last named subject was presented by Ripley Bowman, Secretary of the Board.

The sessions of the meeting on December 30 were devoted to problems of the hardwood industry, the relation of railroads to forestry and to forest taxation, and fire and land problems in the South. The subject of "The Land Use Problem of the South" was presented by

Mr. Carl Williams of the Federal Farm Board. Society affairs occupied the afternoon session, and in the evening the annual banquet, followed by a dance at the Jung Hotel, was held. The banquet speakers were Mr. C. M. Granger, newly elected president of the Society, Dr. Carl Alwin Schenck, of Germany, and Honorable Scott Leavitt, member of Congress from Montana.

On December 31 the convention made a trip to Bogalusa where they were the guests of the Great Southern Lumber Company. The day was spent inspecting the forestry work of this company which, through fire protection and planting, has reforested over thirty thousand acres of pine land in fifteen years.

At the meeting announcement was made of the result of the election of officers held by letter ballot during November. C. M. Granger of the Washington staff of the United States Forest Service was elected president. John D. Guthrie of the Portland Office of the Forest Service was re-elected vice-president; Hugo Winkenwerder, Dean of the Forestry School, University of Washington; C. F. Korstian, Director of the Forestry Division of Duke University, and Austin F. Hawes, State Forester of Connecticut, were elected members of the Council.

The convention went on record as favoring the administration of the grazing ranges and

watershed lands of the Public Domain by the Federal Government in a manner similar to and in coordination with the National Forests "in order to assure the conservation and rehabilitation of the soil, forage, wild life, and water resources" of these lands. Although recognizing the present financial stress of the Federal Government, the meeting urged that in the curtailment of federal expenditures forestry appropriations be not reduced below the minimum absolutely essential "and that in the case of protection activities no reductions of funds should be made." The meeting reaffirmed its hearty accord with the purposes of the Timber Conservation Board and urged the continuance of a board with functions similar to the present one as a permanent aid to the economic perpetuation of forest resources and a more rapid practice of forestry by private enterprises. Other resolutions expressed commendation of the National Conference on Land Utilization called by Secretary Arthur M. Hyde and endorsement in principle of the conclusions reached and recommendations adopted by the conference; and a request that the Forest Service and Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperate with the Timber Conservation Board and trade associations in collecting and publishing periodic reports on the market prices of forest products in order to meet the need of timberland owners.



Members of the Society of American Foresters photographed at Bogalusa, Louisiana, during the field trip to reforestation operations of the Great Southern Lumber Company.



## To the Memory Of George Washington



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Near Oak Grove, Virginia, is the birthplace of George Washington, rich in memories and in historic associations. As part of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration, it was highly fitting that this spot should be beautified as a national memorial to the "Father of Our Country."

The Davey Tree Expert Company is proud to have been selected to handle this project for the government, under the able supervision of V. Roswell Ludgate, Landscape Architect of the National Park Service.

The George Washington Birthplace National Monument has been planted by skilled Davey tree movers and is now transformed, as illustrated, into one of the nation's finest shrines.

With planting projects that involve the largest sizes of trees, Davey Tree Movers are equipped and trained to be

of worthwhile service regardless of whether the undertaking involves hundreds of trees or just one or two selected specimens for the home grounds.

Nor does it matter whether the tree moving problem is relatively simple or extremely difficult for Davey Tree Movers have the background of tree experience and the technical knowledge that enables them to move trees economically and with success.

Davey tree moving service is available throughout most sections of the United States, and in Canada.

But tree moving is only one part of Davey work. With any tree problems that involve the health and vigor of your trees, call Davey Tree Surgeons. They know just what to do and how to do it. Your trees are safe in their hands.

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## Board Approves Purchase of Forest Land

Purchase by the Federal Government of a total of 82,575 acres of forest land in various parts of the East, South, and Lake States was approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission, December 14.

The acquisition program approved contemplated purchases in twenty-three existing purchase units in more than a dozen states. Lands acquired under this program will be added to those already owned by the Government in the various units, to be administered by the United States Forest Service as public forests for the growing of timber, protection of watersheds, and conservation and development of other forest resources. The purchase program, as approved, involves a total obligation of \$204,116.

The program of forest land purchases approved by the Commission is as follows: Alabama Forest Unit, Alabama, 830 acres; Catahoula Unit, Louisiana, 278 acres; Cherokee Unit, Georgia-North Carolina-Tennessee, 2,339 acres; Choctawhatchee Unit, Florida, 3,860 acres; Flambeau Unit, Wisconsin, 2,317 acres; Georgia Unit, Georgia, 1,564 acres; Hiawatha Unit, Michigan, 9,531 acres; Homochitto Unit, Mississippi, 2,279 acres; Huron Unit, Michigan, 2,942 acres; Kiamichi Unit, Oklahoma, 5,007 acres; Marquette Unit, Michigan, 2,475 acres; Monongahela Unit, West Virginia, 1,846 acres; Moquah Unit, Wisconsin, 10,875 acres; Nantahala Unit, Georgia-North Carolina-South Carolina, 3,111 acres; Natural Bridge Unit, Virginia, 67 acres; Oneida Unit, Wisconsin, 2,685 acres; Osceola Unit, Florida, 1,993 acres; Ottawa Unit, Michigan, 598 acres; Ouachita Unit, Arkansas, 8,117 acres; Ozark Unit, Arkansas, 4,386 acres; Superior Unit, Minnesota, 7,533 acres; Unaka Unit, Virginia-Tennessee, 7,592 acres; and the White Mountain Unit, New Hampshire, 352 acres.

Wall Doxey, of Mississippi, has been appointed a member of the National Forest Reservation Commission to succeed the late Dr. James B. Aswell, of Louisiana. Representative Doxey is a lawyer now serving his second term in Congress.

Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley is chairman of the Commission which was created by the Weeks Act of 1911. Other members are Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Senators Henry W. Keyes, of New Hampshire, and William J. Harris, of Georgia; and Representative Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon.

## Yosemite Lands Acquired

Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, on January 8, announced the acceptance of the deed to a 640-acre tract of land in the Yosemite National Park, California, marking another step in pursuance of the Federal Government's policy of eliminating as rapidly as possible, private property holdings in the National Parks.

The new acquisition was made possible through the generosity of George A. Ball, of Muncie, Indiana. His action in purchasing this tract for donation to the Federal Government definitely dedicates another section of forest for perpetual preservation within National-Park boundaries. On the tract are magnificent stands of yellow pine, Jeffrey pine, fir and cedar, and also some sugar pine.

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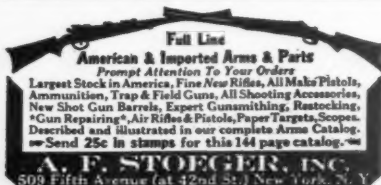
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**OLYMPIC SKI SUITS**

*We Make Them in Authorized Colors of  
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## President Hoover Lights Nation's Christmas Tree

Shortly after five o'clock on Christmas Eve a star shell lighted a crowd in Washington and announced the lighting of the Nation's Community Christmas Tree. Before pressing the button that lighted the tree, the President greeted the people of the country over a network of the National Broadcasting Company. His greeting follows:



Underwood and Underwood.

"I wish you a Merry Christmas"

"This is the season and this is the occasion when the whole nation unites in good cheer and good wishes. We dedicate it particularly to our children and we give devotion to the faith in which it was inspired. It gives me great pleasure to light this tree which is symbolic of the celebration tonight in every household of our country. I ardently wish to every home a merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

In spite of rain, the Marine Band under the leadership of Captain Taylor Branson, started promptly at 4:30 with their concert of Christmas music, and at five o'clock the President and his party were escorted to the stand by Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts. With the President were Mrs. Hoover, their two sons, Herbert Hoover, Jr., and Allan, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Jr., and the two grandchildren Peggy Ann and Peter.

Vice-President Charles Curtis, Chairman of the National Committee on the Community Christmas Tree, introduced the President, and also the three groups of carol singers.

This was the seventh annual lighting of the National Community Christmas Tree, which was furnished through The American Forestry Association and inaugurated in 1924.

## European Tour for Foresters

Doctor C. A. Schenck, former director of the Biltmore Forest School, has announced a European tour for American foresters beginning April 21 and ending June 8. Doctor Schenck will conduct the tour under special arrangement with the North German Lloyd Steamship Line. The purpose of the tour is purely scientific, giving American foresters an opportunity of study and observation of forests and forest conditions in foreign lands.

The tour will take the foresters into Germany, Switzerland, and France. The cost of the tour is quoted at \$480.



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**LAFAYETTE PARK**

(Continued from page 96)

A few yards to the northwest of this yew is a bushy specimen of the white fringetree, a native of the region about Washington, little known in gardens, yet deserving of wider use because of the delightful fragrance of its light and lacy masses of snow-white bloom.

On both sides of the two Irish yews to the south of the lodge are plantings of winter jasmine. The branches of this shrub are bright green and bend to the ground with the curve of a cascade. The yellow odorless blossoms, somewhat similar to those of the forsythia, usually appear in late winter, earlier than the first flowers of spring.

On the east side of the two walks that extend south from the Jackson Statue is a beautiful English holly, with branches all the way to the ground. The leaves are more glistening and the spines more rigid than those of American holly. Farther east in the park, about half way to the Lafayette statue, is an American holly, about twenty feet in height. The English holly forms its flower buds in late summer and fall, and carries them through the winter naked on the hard twigs. In the American holly the flower buds do not appear on the branches in winter, but come out on the new soft twig growth each spring.

A few yards northeast of the Rochambeau statue, in the southwest corner of the park, is a small tree of yellowwood, with a trunk about ten inches in diameter at the ground. Yellowwood, native in the Appalachian region, is one of America's most beautiful trees, with bark almost as smooth as the beech. Its great hanging clusters of sweet scented flowers resemble those of the wisteria.

Immediately south of the Kosciuszko statue in the northeast corner is a large leaning tree two and a half feet in diameter. It is a white ash. This tree is the instrument, probably, of more excitement in the United States in the course of a year than any other event except a war, a presidential election, or a Wall Street panic. For from white ash are made the baseball bats that bring in the home runs that make Americans, by tens of thousands, stand on their toes and yell.

In the center of a grass plat near the eastern end of the park, and midway from north to south, stands a young, slender evergreen about fifteen feet high. In a similar position at the western end of the park stands a tree of the same species. These are redwood, the California tree next in size to the giant sequoia. The State of California is preserving long stretches of redwood forest along its northern coast, and through it has built the Redwood Highway.

**Lumbermen to Continue National  
Trade Extension**

Continuation of National Lumber Trade Extension is assured, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. The program, adopted by the directors of the association at their meeting last August, has been assured, it was announced, with the signing recently of a large number of new contracts which make practically certain a substantial financial support from manufacturers and distributors of lumber and wood using industries.

While the present low output of the participating mills will necessarily make the current revenue from new and extended contracts less than it was during the years of large production, it will be sufficient to keep the trade extension work growing on an effective, though restricted, basis, it was stated.

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**American Game Association Takes Over duPont Staff**

Announcement has been made that the American Game Association has taken over the trained conservation field force of the E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, of Wilmington, Delaware. The change was made January 1.

Officials of both the Association and the duPont Company feel that such a field force can operate more effectively under a non-profit organization, it was said. The field force, maintained by the duPont Company for the last four years, is to operate directly under the supervision of Seth Gordon, president of the association.

**American Forestry Association to Hold Annual Meeting in Baltimore**

Although definite dates have not been decided upon, the Fifty-Seventh Annual Meeting of The American Forestry Association will be held in Baltimore late in May or early in June, jointly with the Maryland Forestry Association. The dates, headquarters and program will be announced later. In 1931 members of the Association met in Asheville, North Carolina.

**Association Elects Officers**

Members of The American Forestry Association, by letter ballot cast during December, elected the following officers for 1932: President, George D. Pratt, of New York; Treasurer, George O. Vass, District of Columbia; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, Massachusetts, President, National Parks Association; Dr. Preston Bradley, Illinois, President Izaak Walton League of America; Harvey C. Couch, Arkansas, Member, Tri-State Flood Control Commission; Richard Crane, Virginia, Member, Conservation Commission; William R. Dawes, Illinois, President, Mississippi Valley Association; A. C. Dixon, Oregon, President, National Lumber Manufacturers Association; Newton B. Drury, California, Secretary, Save-the-Redwoods League; Mrs. Herbert Hoover, District of Columbia; Vernon Kellogg, District of Columbia, Secretary, National Research Council; Mrs. Duncan McDuffie, California, Vice-Chairman of Conservation, Garden Club of America; John McSweeney, Ohio, Director, Department of Public Welfare; Henry Morgenthau, New York, Conservation Commission of New York; William E. Scripps, Michigan, President, The Detroit News; Homer LeRoy Shantz, Arizona, President, University of Arizona; Henry L. Stevens, North Carolina, National Commander, American Legion; DeCourcy W. Thom, Maryland, Chairman, Governor Ritchie's Committee for the Celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial; Mrs. Katherine B. Tippetts, Florida, Chairman, Conservation Commission, General Federation of Women's Clubs; James E. West, New York, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America; Ellwood Wilson, Canada, President, The Canadian Forestry Association; Sinclair Wilson, Oregon, Chairman, Forestry Committee, Portland Chamber of Commerce; Owen Wister, Pennsylvania, Author.

Directors, each to serve terms of five years, William B. Greeley of New York; Dr. John C. Merriam of Washington, D. C., and William S. B. McCaleb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Maj. George P. Ahern, W. C. McCormick and H. N. Wheeler acted as tellers.



## Pennsylvania Game Commissioners Resign

Charging that Governor Pinchot has injected politics into the state's game conservation work, five of the eight members of the Pennsylvania Game Commission resigned in protest on December 24th. The resigning members are Ross L. Leffler, president of the Commission, Jared M. B. Reis, Harry C. Stackpole, Francis H. Coffin, and J. Aug Beck. The three remaining members who did not resign are Dr. William H. Moore, of Philadelphia, Adolph Muller, of Norristown, and Richard E. Reitz, of Brookville.

In submitting their resignations, the five members sent Governor Pinchot a joint letter setting forth their grievance. They charged that the Governor has not kept in good faith his promise to the Commission and to the sportsmen of the State that efforts to break down the personnel of the Commission for political purposes would not be tolerated or permitted. The Governor's office, the letter declared, has frequently made demands for the removal of trained men and their replacement by persons of other selection, such action being destructive of morale and efficiency.

At the time of going to press, Governor Pinchot had not issued a formal statement regarding the action or charges of the five members of the Commission. In response to a number of requests asking him not to accept the resignations, however, the Governor replied that the resigning members gave him no notice of the alleged grievance but resigned after he had refused to sanction a grave injustice to employees of the Commission. He made it clear that he would not ask the resigning members to withdraw their resignations.

The letter sent the Governor as signed by the resigning members is quoted in part:

"It was our hope that you would defend the Game Commission against repeated intrusion of political influence and other matters in violation of established administration, but you have either directly or indirectly permitted interference with the work of the commission, while publicly declaring your opposition to political activities which threatened the best interests of the sportsmen of the State. . . .

"Under your former administration the Game Commission thrived, largely because of your strict insistence and obedience for the enforcement of the 'non interference' policy. That a similar policy is not enforced, during the present administration, although you have publicly pledged it to be so, is confirmed in numerous memoranda directed to the commission. We had hoped as a body, supported voluntarily and unselfishly by the sportsmen, to remain immune from political interference. . . .

"Under the law, the commission has authority to select all employees with the approval of the Governor, but your office, either directly or indirectly, has frequently made demands for the removal of trained men and their replacement by persons of other selection, clearly in contravention of the spirit, letter of the law, and efficiency of this commission. Such a course is most destructive of morale and efficiency."

Governor Pinchot cited a controversy as given by him in letters to a number of individuals and organizations asking him not to accept the resignations, as follows:

"I did not ask for the resignations of these gentlemen. They are out of the Game Commission by their own action, and that action is final."

"They made the charge that I attempted to influence the Commission for political rea-

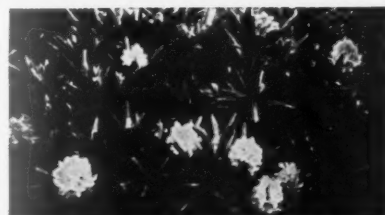
sons. It is a complete answer to that charge that when the key position of Executive Secretary to the Commission became vacant a few months ago I accepted the recommendation of Chairman Leffler without condition or reservation. The Executive Secretary is the man through whom appointments are made. Yet I accepted Mr. Leffler's recommendation, which turned out to be a most unfortunate one, with no knowledge of the politics or political history of the man he recommended.

"Furthermore, I find it strange that these gentlemen should allege as the reason for their sudden resignations a complaint so little serious that the Commission had never brought it to my attention. . . .

"At its request, I saw the whole Commission on Friday, December 18, only five days before the resignations of the five complainants were given to the papers. We discussed a number of questions, but the question of alleged political pressure by the Administration apparently was so little in the minds of the members that it was never even referred to.

"At the end of that conference, Chairman Leffler handed me papers concerning four men whom the Commission had discharged because they made complaints to the Governor, in large part justified, of wrong conditions in the office of the Commission. He then said to me, not once but twice, in substance, 'We leave this matter to be decided as the Governor's good sense may indicate.' I decided that these men, of whose politics I have no knowledge whatever, could not be discharged for telling the truth. . . .

"I am as deeply interested in good hunting and fishing as any man, but that is not affected by the five resignations. These gentlemen are out of the Game Commission by their own choice. There will be no difficulty in filling their places with new blood. It will be easy to find capable men at least as fully devoted to the interests of the sportsmen of Pennsylvania, and less interested in preparing and springing political booby-traps."



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## FORESTRY and CONGRESS

The sub-committee on Agricultural Appropriations of the House held hearings on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill during the Christmas holidays and continued into January, so as to report the bill to the House on January 18, with \$213,175.00 taken off the Budget estimates for the Forest Service, as reported in AMERICAN FORESTS for January. This includes another cut of \$45,940 for acquisition of forest lands and leaves only \$200,000 in this item. No change was made in any of the protection items and the sum for forest fire co-operation with the States remains \$149,340 below last year's appropriation. The salary and expenses amounting to \$9,000 for a forester to study foreign competition and demand of forest products in Europe has been cut out. This work is now being carried on by Arthur C. Ringland, who has been in Europe since last June. Heavy decreases are made in the Biological Survey, including those for investigations in forest wild life.

No salary reductions are recommended but the bill includes a section forbidding any increase in salaries during the remainder of the present fiscal year and during 1933. Positions made vacant through the fiscal year 1933 will remain unfilled except by written order of the President, and any money saved as a result of this section will be impounded and returned to the Treasury, without in any way affecting the bureau in which the saving is made.

Members of The American Forestry Association and others have urged more generous treatment of the items for cooperative protection against forest fires, for construction of protection roads and trails, for maintaining the organization of the National Forest Reservation Commission and for planting on National Forests.

From the entire country letters have gone to members of Congress telling of the importance of forest protection and urging that the \$150,000 for cooperation with the states be reinstated. If the reductions are made in proportion to the present allotments California, Michigan and Washington State will each lose \$10,000 or over, while Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Idaho and Oregon stand to lose over \$5,000. Other letters have been sent commending the National Forest purchase program and urging that no greater reductions be made than the \$1,754,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. In letters to members of Congress The American Forestry Association has called attention to the fact, that since its inception in 1911, the federal government's program of acquisition has influenced owners of cut-over forest land to hold their lands and pay taxes on them in the hope that eventually they may be selected for purchase. If this hope is removed the increased burden of tax delinquent lands may force many communities into bankruptcy.

The \$124,731,687 first deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 6660) including \$4,260,000 for fighting forest fires on National Forests during the past season, \$75,000 for controlling fires on the Indian Reservations, and \$55,000 for fighting fires in the National Parks, passed the House on January 6 without change in the forestry items. Hearings began before the Senate Committee on January 9, and it was reported to the Senate on January 15.

No action has been taken regarding any of the bills designed to administer or dispose of the Public Domain. Representative John M. Evans, of Montana, chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, will probably not bring up these bills for public hearings before

February. It is expected that several members of the President's Committee on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain will appear at that time. In addition to Chairman John M. Evans, the House Committee on Public Lands now includes Representatives, Thomas R. Yon of Florida; William C. Lankford, of Georgia; Butler B. Hare, of South Carolina; Rene L. DeRouen, of Louisiana; Claude A. Fuller, of Arkansas; Fritz G. Latham, of Texas; Fletcher B. Swank, of Oklahoma; Kent E. Keller, of Illinois; Dennis Chavez, of New Mexico; Bernhard M. Jacobsen, of Iowa; Paul J. Kvale, of Minnesota; Don B. Colton, of Utah; Addison T. Smith, of Idaho; Scott Leavitt, of Montana; Phil D. Swing, of California; Samuel S. Arentz, of Nevada; Harry L. Englebright, of California; Robert R. Butler, of Oregon; William R. Eaton, of Colorado; William I. Nolan, of Minnesota; Victor S. K. Houston, of Hawaii; and James Wickersham, of Alaska.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, has introduced a bill (S. 2272) comparable to that of Representative Evans' (H. R. 5840), which presents the recommendations of the Committee on the Public Domain. Probably the Senate Committee hearings will be held about the same time as those of the House Committee. The present membership of the Senate Committee includes, in addition to Chairman Nye, Senators Reed Smoot, of Utah; Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota; Tasker L. Oddie, of Nevada; Porter H. Dale, of Vermont; Bronson M. Cutting, of New Mexico; Frederick Steiwer, of Oregon; Robert D. Carey, of Wyoming; Key Pittman, of Nevada; John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming; Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana; Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; Robert F. Wagner, of New York; C. C. Dill, of Washington; and Sam G. Bratton, of New Mexico.

With economy the first order of the present Congress the Senators and Representatives are putting forward their plans for governmental reorganization. Several bills have been introduced which promise to affect the several conservation bureaus.

On December 29, President Hoover issued a public statement urging reorganization for greater efficiency as a major accomplishment of the present Congress. He said he had repeatedly recommended reorganization in public addresses, reports and messages to Congress during the past ten years, and urged again the consolidation of all construction activities of the Government under an Administration of Public Works. Referring to the consolidation of the conservation activities of the Government the President said: "Such action would result in the elimination of many expensive agencies and overlap resulting in very great economies." Further, the President declared, it would enable policies in connection with different Government activities to be better developed and better directed.

In his message to the second session of the 71st Congress, President Hoover has referred to the fact that "conservation of national resources is spread among eight agencies in five departments." He asserted then that there is no proper development and adherence to broad national policies and no central point where the searchlight of public opinion may concentrate itself. These functions should be grouped under the direction of some such official as an assistant secretary of conservation. The particular department or Cabinet officer under which such a group he said should be placed is of secondary importance to the need of concentration.

## Washington--The Huntsman

(Continued from page 102)

old British musket, of the fashion and time of George II—a heavy, black, ill-favored looking piece, but capable of carrying two balls, each of an ounce weight, and famed for hitting hard behind as well as before. Thus equipped, and with a goodly array of drivers, and dogs of various sorts, we repaired to the haunt of a celebrated old buck, considered as the patriarch of the herd. 'Rousing him up from his lair,' the woods echoed with the shouts of the huntsmen and the cries of the dogs, while the noble buck, crashing through the undergrowth, seemed to bid defiance to his pursuers. The loud report of the musket was now added to the uproar in the wood, and, it being evident from the hunter's signs that the game was hit, it only remained to mount and pursue. The 'stricken deer' always seeks the water as a refuge from the dogs; and in this instance, a melee of hunters, horses, dogs, and deer rushed into the waters of the Potomac at the same time, the huntsmen laying lustily about them to prevent the dogs from breaking up the wounded stag, that after a gallant struggle, yielded up his life, and was carried in triumph to the mansion-house.

"Punctual as the hand of the clock, at a quarter to three the General arrived from his morning ride. Upon his dismounting, we announced that a fine buck had been shot. 'Ah, well!' he replied, 'let's see,' and strode along to the Locust Grove, to which we led the way—ay, and manly was that stride, although he was then in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He examined the deer, that had been triced up to a tree, and observing the frosted front of the antlered monarch of the herd, he became convinced that his orders had been obeyed to the very letter; he gave a nod of approbation, and retired to his room to dress, as was his custom, before the second bell for dinner. The carcass of the Washington stag, after being trimmed according to hunter's fashion—that is, the neck, hocks, and offal parts removed—weighed one hundred and forty-six pounds. The next day, several guests having assembled, the haunch was served up in the family dining room at Mount Vernon."

Hundreds of entries may be found in Washington's journals containing details of his frequent fox hunting. The most amusing one tells of catching a fox without a tail or ears. This was March 2, 1768, and reads:

"Hunting again, and catch'd a fox with a bobd tail and cut ears, after 7 hours' chase in which most of the dogs were worsted."

In the summer of '68 he made this entry: "The hounds having started a fox in self hunting, we followed and run it after several hours' chase into a hole. When digging it out, it escaped."

In October he said: "Went fox hunting (in the Neck), in the forenoon. Started but caught nothing; and in the afternoon went up the Creek after Blew Wings. Killed 7 or 8."

The following journal entries were made in the autumn and winter of '69 and '70:

"Went a hunting. Catchd a Rakoon but never found a fox."

"Went a fox hunting and, finding a Deer, the dogs run it to the water, but we never see it."

"Found and killed a bitch fox, after treeing it three times and chasing it about three hours."

"Went a hunting after breakfast and found a fox at Muddy Hole and killed her (it being a bitch), after a chase of better than two hours, and after treeing her twice, the last of which times she fell dead out of the tree after being therein several minutes apparently well."



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2,000 Colorado	8 to 12	twice (bushy)	20.00	190.00
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1,500 Englemann Blue	12 to 16	once (bushy)	33.00	.....
10,000 White (alba)	10 to 15	three (fine)	12.00	90.00
18,000 White (alba)	6 to 12	twice (good)	4.00	25.00
40,000 Norway	12 to 18	twice (bushy)	9.00	72.00
40,000 Norway	8 to 12	once	3.00	20.00
FIRS ( <i>Abies</i> )				
5,000 Concolor (Silver)	8 to 10	once (nice)	8.00	65.00
3,000 Concolor (Silver)	8 to 10	twice (bushy)	18.00	140.00
28,000 Balsam	6 to 12	once	3.50	25.00
18,000 Douglas	4 to 8	once	3.00	20.00
5,000 Douglas	10 to 15	twice (bushy)	20.00	150.00
2,000 Nikko	8 to 12	twice (bushy)	16.00	130.00
2,000 Veitch's	8 to 10	twice (bushy)	10.00	95.00

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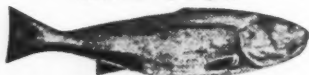
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## Book News



and



Reviews

GUIDE TO PATHS IN THE BLUE RIDGE. Compiled and published by Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, Metropolitan Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C. 106 pages, 11 trail maps, 68 illustrations. Price, \$2.50.

Here at last is a walkers' and campers' pocket companion for the South Mountain and Blue Ridge country from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to the Virginia-North Carolina boundary, a region of unusual scenic, historic and recreational attraction.

Mountain enthusiasts, led by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, have opened, cleared and marked with professional thoroughness 506 miles of the Appalachian Trail (continuous mountain footpath from Maine to Georgia), as well as 65 miles of side trails in this alluring country, heretofore neglected by outdoorsmen because of the lack of such information as this book offers. It directs how to reach the various sections of mountain trail, each easily accessible by motor; the trail directions themselves, with intermediate and total distances accurately set down from measurements on the ground, make it impossible for the novice to lose his way. Trail maps based on the U. S. Geological Survey show routes, contours and landmarks. Five special articles, generously illustrated, on the geology, forest trees and wild flowers of the region and on various emergencies in the woods add to the value of the volume. A bibliography and place-name index make it admirably complete. It fits the pocket and by the use of India paper, weighs less than 7 ounces. The New York Times honored this book with an editorial. It is unique in the guidebook field and a valuable contribution to outdoor literature.—O. B.

SNAKES OF THE WORLD, by Raymond L. Ditmars. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. 291 pages—illustrated. Price \$6.

A difficult subject, magnificently handled. Coming from an author who for thirty years has been a curator on the scientific staff of the New York Zoological Park, and who has studied and gathered reptiles from near and remote places, it is of broad value and interest. In fact, it is the first extensive book to be devoted to the snakes of the world.

The book is of great practical interest, and although it omits much technical detail, it is of great value to scientific libraries. The chapters on the poisonous serpents handle the subject by countries so that the text shapes into a practicable summary for persons going into unfamiliar country, for sportsmen, planters, or others engaged in permanent work in broadly scattered areas, and for the student generally. It is particularly valuable in its deductions and analyses of the marked changes in classification of snakes that have taken place in recent years. Relationships are considered from new angles and the entire nomenclature of the serpent suborder has been brought up to date. Many details of new observations of habits are presented.

The illustrations are in keeping with the value of the text, ranging through the harmless serpents and presenting extensive photographic details of dangerous reptiles with a view of assisting in identification.

All in all it is the greatest book of its kind ever published. It is doubly valuable when it is considered that the author has traveled in the New and the Old World, in temperate and tropical latitudes, to gather first-hand information. It is a book that should be read, and read carefully, very generally.—E. K.

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February, 1932.

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## THROUGH THE LENS

(Continued from page 89)

really magnificent 'shot' from another angle or point of vantage. This, I suppose, is to be expected, for the visitor is hurried by limited time and has no knowledge of the best camera angles and points of vantage.

"The first subject the visitor will turn a camera on is the Capitol. It is the first thing to greet the eye when leaving Union Station and the main objective of the motorist. And it is the most beautiful subject for the lens in the Federal City. Two pictures should be made of the Capitol—one by day and the other by night, when flood lights give it a haunting brilliancy. In either case the photograph should be made from the west side so that the historic and beautiful trees can frame its whiteness. Explore about the grounds until a particularly beautiful view appeals to you, then carefully study the light conditions, for it is light and shadows that will make your picture live. If the sun is not right, go back later, or early the next morning when the eastern sun spreads a diffused glow over the dome. From the west side a late afternoon sun tends towards flatness.

"Next, the visitor will want to photograph the Washington Monument, the most beautiful structure of its kind in the world. Being a white shaft and having great height, the monument needs delicate framing for a really good picture. Too, it is an ideal subject for a water reflection study, and the Tidal Basin but a short distance away lends itself to this purpose. Frame your picture, therefore, from the west side of the basin, using the cherry or other trees or shrubbery to shadow the foreground. The Speedway, in Potomac Park, affords a real point of vantage for a distant 'shot' of the monument, reflecting the shaft in the waters of the Potomac and framing with the old and beautiful willows. Unusual angles of the monument can also be found from many of the city parks, where statues or trees will provide the contrasting foreground.

"The Lincoln Memorial will test the picture ability of any camera artist—professional or amateur. It is a glorious subject, but one needing care and study for a good picture. It requires distance for the best effects and the Potomac River, rolling slowly at its base and lined with old willows, attracts the photographer for foreground and framing. The reflecting pools facing the memorial, however, offer an artistic study, especially if the fountains are on, throwing a thin spray of water high in the air. During cherry blossom time in the spring, the visitor should not miss the memorial from an angle on the Tidal Basin. Another good approach for a picture is through the avenues of memorial trees from the north. Light is very important in picturing the memorial and should be carefully watched to avoid flatness.

"Leading from the Lincoln Memorial is the new Lincoln Memorial Bridge, a magnificent white span opening into Arlington. Here, too, the Potomac will enhance the picture if used as foreground, as will the willows along its bank on the east side. Across the river is Arlington and the Lee Mansion as well as the tomb of the unknown soldier. The visitor by all means will turn camera on these two subjects, using the old trees as frames. When photographing these subjects, with heavy shadows, exposures should be carefully studied.

"Back into Washington the White House will be the next attraction. Some difficulty might be experienced there in photographing subjects within the grounds, for there are

certain rules and regulations governing this. However, the visitor may record the mansion from the gateway or street on the north or from the driveway on the south. Here again, because of heavy tree shadows, exposures should be watched. Across the street from the White House is Lafayette Park, containing a paradise of tree subjects. In fact, there are more species of trees in this park than in any other like area in the city. Make a picture of the beautiful old elms, using one of the several statues for background. Turn the camera on the old empress tree, or the copper beech, the largest in the District. But always use the monuments or the White House to dress up the background.

"A picture of magnificent street trees should be made in Washington, for there is no city in the world that offers more beauty in this respect. New Hampshire Avenue, north of Dupont Circle, offers a study unequalled. The visitor should 'shoot' south, toward the park. East Capitol Street, running east from the Capitol, is another subject of great beauty, as is Q Street, west of the Q Street Bridge. For other, particularly individual tree studies, the visitor should drive to the Speedway, in Potomac Park, where aged willows hug the river bank, and where flowers of varied hue carpet the water's edge.

"In Rock Creek Park the visitor will find a wealth of picture material—rustic stone bridges, shadowy trails and roadways, rocky water courses and waterfalls, and large and unique trees. Here the shutter may be clicked to the heart's desire, but the visitor should place extreme care in right lighting effect and exposure.

"There is much of beauty in Washington—the new federal buildings, the cherry blossoms in early spring, the striking churches on Sixteenth Street, the old trees and romantic buildings of Soldiers' Home, the animal life in the Zoological Park. The list is endless, and the photographer may devote many days to recording it. But the one thing to keep in mind is that Washington is a city of trees and therein lies its real beauty. A picture of Washington without trees is like a picture of a boat without water."



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## Conservation Calendar in Congress

Published monthly while Congress is in session as a service to the members of The American Forestry Association

### APPROPRIATIONS

H. R. 6660—BYRNS—First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, including \$4,260,000 for fighting forest fires. To Committee of the Whole House January 4. Report No. 15. Passed House January 6. Reported to Senate with amendments January 15, 1932. Report No. 88.

### FORESTS

H. R. 413—FRENCH—To add lands to the Boise National Forest. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.

S. 457—THOMAS—Authorizing an addition to the Cache National Forest, Idaho. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9. Reported to Senate January 7. Report No. 38. Passed Senate January 13. H. R. 393—Smith.

S. 766—McNARY—To extend the forest exchange law to certain lands adjacent to the Cascade National Forest in Oregon. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9.

H. R. 6176—TAYLOR—To add to the Cochetopa National Forest in the State of Colorado. To Committee on Public Lands December 17.

H. R. 414—FRENCH—To extend forest exchange law to lands in Idaho and to add to the Coeur d'Alene and Saint Joe National Forests. To Committee on Public Lands December 8. S. 1875—Thomas.

H. R. 6659—FRENCH—For including certain lands in the Coeur d'Alene and Saint Joe National Forests, State of Idaho. To Committee on Public Lands December 22.

H. R. 5477—JOHNSON—To add to the Columbia National Forest in the State of Washington. To Committee on Public Lands December 11. S. 1492—Jones.

S. 769—McNARY—To apply regulations relating to fire trespass on national forests to the Coos Bay wagon-road lands. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9.

H. R. 5088—HAWLEY—To add lands to the Crater National Forest. To Committee on Public Lands December 9.

H. R. 6174—TAYLOR—To add to the Gunnison National Forest, Colorado. To Committee on Public Lands December 17. H. R. 7010—Taylor.

H. R. 412—FRENCH—To add to the Idaho National Forest, Idaho. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.

H. R. 192—ENGBRIGHT—To add to the Lassen National Forest, California. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.

S. 680—SMOOT—To add to the Manti National Forest. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 9. H. R. 6998—Colton.

H. R. 188-189-190-191—ENGBRIGHT—Additions to the Modoc National Forest in California. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.

S. 763—McNARY—To extend the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act to lands adjacent to National Forests in the State of Oregon. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9.

H. R. 6175—TAYLOR—To add to the Pike National Forest, Colorado. To Committee on Public Lands December 17.

S. 767—McNARY—Authorizing \$4,500,000 for construction and maintenance of improvements necessary for protection of the national forests from fire, and for other purposes. To Committee on Agriculture December 9. H. R. 7115, H. R. 7182, Englebright.

S. 764—McNARY—To increase the proportion of the annual receipts from national forests to be paid to the States for the benefit of the public schools and public roads from 25 to 50 per centum. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9.

S. 742—McNARY—To adjust the boundaries of the Siuslaw National Forest in the State of Oregon. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 9.

S. 24—KING—Appropriating \$25,000 for constructing and maintaining sanitary facilities in the Forest Reserves in the State of Utah. To Committee on Appropriations December 9.

S. 773—McNARY—To authorize leasing of national-forest lands for periods of thirty years and areas of eighty acres. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9.

S. 1493—JONES—To grant to the State of Washington certain lands within national forests in lieu of lands of which the State was deprived by Supreme Court decision on October 13, 1924. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 10.

H. R. 147—BUTLER—To extend the Forest Exchange Act to public lands within ten miles of the Whitman National Forest in Oregon. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.

H. R. 148—BUTLER—To convey 6,562 acres of privately owned land to the Whitman National Forest in Oregon. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.

S. 2614—THOMAS—For including certain lands in national forests in Idaho. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys January 4.

H. R. 114—FULMER—Authorizing \$10,000,000 for National Forest Reservation Commission to acquire lands which the Federal Farm Board and the Forest Service consider unfit for agriculture but suited for forestry. To Committee on Agriculture December 8. H. R. 6691—Fulmer.

H. R. 389—SMITH—Extending the functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the national forests of western states. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.

S. Doc No. 5—Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1931.

S. 2614—THOMAS—Providing for the inclusion of certain lands in the national forests in the State of Idaho. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. January 4.

H. R. 7729—MARTIN—Extending the boundaries of the Fremont National Forest. To Committee on Public Lands, January 14. S. 3009—McNary.

S. 3003—STEIWER—To add lands to the Fremont National Forest. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys January 15.

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## PARKS

- S. 475—FLETCHER—To establish Everglades National Park in Florida. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 9. Reported to Senate January 6. Report No. 34. H. R. 5063—OWEN. Reported to House January 12. Report No. 40.
- S. 1490—JONES—To establish the Grand Coulee National Park in Washington. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 10.
- H. R. 481—SINCLAIR—To establish the Killdeer Mountain National Park in North Dakota. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.
- H. R. 6485—WICKERSHAM—To revise boundary of Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska. To Committee on Public Lands December 21.
- S. 1678—JONES—To authorize purchase of an electric generating system in Mount Rainier National Park. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 14. H. R. 6657—JOHNSON. Reported to House January 15. Report No. 97.
- S. 1237—ROBINSON—To establish Ouachita National Park in Arkansas. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 10. H. R. 6387—MRS. WINGO.
- H. R. 6059—LEAVITT—Authorization for constructing and improving roads, trails, and approach roads to national parks and monuments under jurisdiction of Department of Interior. To Committee on Public Lands December 16.
- H. R. 482—SINCLAIR—To establish Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.
- H. R. 6015—SUTPHIN—To establish Hartshorne or Sandy Hook National Park in New Jersey. To Committee on Public Lands December 16.
- S. 739—MCNARY—To convey certain public lands to the county of Douglas, Oregon, for park purposes. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 9.
- S. 736—MCNARY—To aid in establishing State parks. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 9. H. R. 5876—ENGLEBRIGHT.
- S. 1089—SWANSON—To establish a minimum area of 160,000,000 acres for the Shenandoah National Park and to permit acceptance of title to lands in the four eastern national parks subject to leases for uses consistent with purposes of the proposed parks. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 9. Reported to Senate January 15, 1932. Report No. 104. H. R. 4712—TEMPLE.
- H. R. 5627—FISH—To establish Temple Hill National Park in the town of New Windsor, Orange County, New York. To Committee on Military Affairs December 14.
- H. R. 292—GARBER—To establish Wichita Mountains National Park of Oklahoma. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.
- S. 1043—WALSH—Granting Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho the right to tax, for State and county purposes, persons, corporations, and their property within portions of the Yellowstone National Park which lie within said States. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 9.
- H. R. 4752—LEAVITT—For establishing the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.
- H. R. 7111—TIMBERLAKE—Amending the Act of April 9, so as to provide safer access to national parks. To Committee on Public Lands January 6.
- S. 2762—SMOOT—Prohibiting any charge for admission to national parks and national monuments. To committee on Public Lands and Surveys January 7.

## INDIAN FORESTS

- S. 2518—JONES—For establishing the Yakima Indian Forest. To Committee on Indian Affairs January 4. H. R. 6694—SUMMERS.

## PUBLIC DOMAIN

- H. R. 5840—EVANS—To grant nonmineral lands of the public domain to the states and prepare for federal administration of lands not accepted by the states. To Committee on Public Lands December 15. S. 2272—NYE.
- H. R. 411—FRENCH—For administration of Public Domain by Department of the Interior. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.
- H. R. 4541—COLTON—To create district boards under the Department of the Interior for administering grazing resources of public lands. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.
- H. R. 4607—LEAVITT—Authorizing construction of trails, lookout stations, and telephone lines for prevention of forest fires on lands belonging to the United States in Montana. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.
- S. 17—KING—Granting unreserved and unappropriated public lands to the states. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 9.
- H. R. 4606—LEAVITT—Creating community grazing areas within Montana. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.
- H. J. RES. 39—FRENCH—To authorize the President to withdraw operation of land laws and place under special grazing permit all areas within watersheds of reclamation projects. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.
- H. R. 7375—TAYLOR—Creating a grazing district for the regulation of the public-domain range. To Committee on Public Lands January 9.
- H. R. 7010—TAYLOR—Providing for revision of boundaries of Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, and for protection, development and utilization of the forest, watershed, range and other resources included therein. To Committee on Public Lands January 5.

## WILD LIFE

- S. 770—MCNARY—To amend Alaska game law. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9.
- S. 2162—WALCOTT AND HAWES—For establishing and maintaining a game and fish demonstration station near the National Capital. To Select Committee on Conservation of Wild Life Resources December 17.
- H. R. 7505—LEA—Providing for protection of birds and their nests in the Canal Zone. To Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce January 12.
- S. 2326—ROBINSON—Establishing fish and game sanctuaries in national forests. To Select Committee on Conservation of Wild Life Resources December 19. Reported to Senate January 7. Report No. 39.
- S. 1235—ROBINSON—Establishing game sanctuaries in national forests. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 10.
- S. J. RES. 26—MCNARY—Amending Section 6 of the Migratory-Bird Conservation Act, approved February 18, 1929. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9.
- S. 768—MCNARY—Amending the Migratory-Bird Treaty Act with respect to bag limits and more effectively to meet the obligations of the United States under the migratory-bird treaty. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9.

SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 127 — Migratory-Bird Conservation Commission Report Fiscal

Year 1931. To Committee on Agriculture December 8.

- H. R. 6301—GLOVER—Creating game refuges on the Ouachita National Forest in the State of Arkansas. To Committee on Agriculture December 18.
- H. R. 6386—MRS. WINGO—Creating a game refuge in the Ouachita National Forest in the State of Arkansas. To Committee on Agriculture December 18.
- H. R. 187—ENGLEBRIGHT—For the destruction and eradication of predatory animals in the State of California. To Committee on Agriculture December 8.
- S. 503—THOMAS—For the improvement and extension of the game breeding and refuge areas in the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve in the State of Oklahoma, and authorizing appropriations therefor. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9. H. R. 6729—JOHNSON.
- H. R. 5642—HAUGEN—Authorizing and directing the transfer of Widow's Island, Maine, by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of Agriculture for administration as a migratory-bird refuge. To Committee on Agriculture December 14. S. 1863—MCNARY.
- S. 1352—MCNARY—Regulation of interstate or foreign commerce in wild animals and birds. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 10.
- S. 771—MCNARY—Providing for the consideration of wild-life conservation in connection with construction of public works or improvement projects. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9.
- S. 263—WALCOTT—To coordinate Federal efforts to preserve and increase natural wild life resources. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9. Senate Report No. 2. Passed Senate December 17. Reported to House December 18.
- H. R. 5648—LEAVITT—Authorizing transfer of an unused portion of the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Montana, to the State of Montana for use as a fish cultural station, game reserve, and public recreation ground, and for other purposes. To Committee on Agriculture December 14.

## REFORESTATION

- S. 43—ODDIE—To amend Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 to extend cooperation in the production and distribution of forest planting stock to municipalities and others for watershed protection. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9.
- H. J. RES. 52—HOUSTON—Providing for the cooperation with the Territories of the United States under the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. To Committee on Agriculture December 8.
- H. R. 118—FULMER—To establish, maintain, and operate a reforestation station for pine and other timber trees in South Carolina. To Committee on Agriculture December 8.
- H. R. 488—WILLIAMSON—Authorizing the expenditure of funds for thinning out timber and planting young trees in the burnt-over areas in the Black Hills and Harney National Forests in the States of South Dakota and Wyoming. To Committee on Public Lands December 8. S. 1753—NORBECK.
- S. 2506—SMOOT—For reforesting watersheds in and adjacent to national forests. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys January 4.

## REORGANIZATION

- S. 2419—LAFOLLETTE—To create an Administration of Public Works, and to provide for more effective coordination and correlation of the public-works activities of the Govern-



- ment. To Committee on Education and Labor December 21.
- H. R. 4542—COLTON—To authorize the President to transfer, consolidate, and coordinate governmental activities affecting unreserved and reserved public lands, Indian lands, and resources. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.
- H. J. RES. 146—LUDLOW—To create a commission to study and recommend to Congress regarding reorganization of the administrative branch of the Government. To the Committee on Rules December 17.
- S. 306—HAWES—To create an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Conservation. To Select Committee on Conservation of Wild-Life Resources December 9.
- S. J. RES. 69—KING—Establishing an inter-departmental committee on conservation of natural resources for cooperation with the States in the conservation of natural resources. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry January 4.
- H. R. 6665—WILLIAMSON—Establishing a public works administration to include all the public-works activities of the Government. To Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department January 4.
- H. R. 6670—COCHRAN—To create an administration of public works for more effective coordination of the public-works functions of the Government. To Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments January 4.
- S. J. Res. 76—GEORGE—Authorizing the President to reorganize the executive agencies of the Government. To Committee on Finance January 6.

### ROADS

- H. R. 4716—ALMON—To authorize \$12,500,000 for roads and trails; \$125,000,000 for highway construction; and \$3,000,000 for roads on the public lands outside of national forests. To Committee on Roads December 8.
- S. 36—Oddie.
- S. J. RES. 21—MCKELLAR—For erecting a memorial to the pioneers who crossed the Great Smoky Mountains in the early history of the country, and for building a memorial highway from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park to the city of Knoxville, Tennessee. To Committee on Library December 9.

### INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL

- H. R. 193—ENGLEBRIGHT—To control emergency insect infestations on the national forests. To Committee on Agriculture December 8.
- S. 762—McNARY—To enable coordinated Federal effort to meet emergencies caused by forest-destroying insects and diseases on Federal lands. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 9.
- S. 1862—McNARY—To authorize cooperation with the States in protecting State and private forests from losses caused by insects. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 15.
- H. R. 5830—Leavitt.

### WATER AND STREAM CONTROL

- H. R. 6157—CAMPBELL—To create a Federal Board of Public Works to determine ways of conserving water in the soil and to construct dams, reservoirs, etc., throughout the nation. Authorizes \$750,000,000 to impound sixty million acre feet of water. To Committee on Agriculture December 17.
- H. R. 6478—CROSSER—To cooperate with the States to protect the watersheds of the nation for water conservation and flood control and to create a Water Control Board with

- authority to spend \$60,000,000. To Committee on Rivers and Harbors December 21.
- H. R. 4550—DRIVER—To control the destructive flood waters of the United States, and for other purposes. To Committee on Flood Control December 8.
- H. R. 163—CRAIL—Providing against the discharge or escape of oil into navigable waters and fixing penalties for violations thereof. To Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries December 8.
- H. R. 4652—SMITH—Authorizing \$10,000,000 for constructing storage reservoirs in streams of the public land States to provide water for irrigation, for flood control and for generation of electrical energy. To Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation December 9.
- S. 456—Thomas.
- H. R. 289—GARBER—To encourage the production of storage reservoirs to control waters of streams. To Committee on Rivers and Harbors December 8.
- H. R. 6669—CROSSER—To relieve unemployment by building check dams and other structures to prevent soil erosion and floods by retarding the run-off on watersheds and causing the waters to soak into the ground. To Committee on Agriculture January 4.
- S. 2290—SHEPPARD—Authorizing the Department of Agriculture to investigate ways of conserving rainfall, preventing erosion and controlling streamflow. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 18.
- H. R. 4608—LEAVITT—To amend the McNary-McSweeney Act of 1928 by adding a new section setting up a research program in methods for controlling streamflow and erosion. To Committee on Agriculture December 8.
- S. 1715—JOHNSON—Granting the city of San Diego certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest and the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation for dam and reservoir purposes for the conservation of water, and for other purposes, so as to include additional lands. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 14.
- H. R. 229—Swing.
- H. R. 7258—COLTON—Providing for protection of watersheds in and adjacent to national forests. To Committee on Agriculture January 8.
- S. 2764—King.



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### MISCELLANEOUS

- S. 1354—McNARY—To authorize additional appropriations to acquire land for the national arboretum. To Committee on Agriculture and Forestry December 10.
- H. R. 4587—JOHNSON—To regulate commerce between the United States and foreign countries in cedar lumber and cedar shingles. To Committee on Ways and Means December 8.
- H. R. 4553—FREE—To reserve for public use rocks, pinnacles, reefs, and small islands along the seacoast of California. To Committee on Public Lands December 8.
- S. 626—McKELLAR—To amend the Act of 1920 creating a Federal Water Power Commission. To Committee on Commerce December 9.
- S. 102—CAPPER—To amend the Act of 1930 for the acquisition, establishment, and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac. To Committee on District of Columbia December 9.
- H. R. 4713—Smith.
- S. RES. 95—McNARY—Resolved. That the United States Tariff Commission is directed to make a thorough investigation of the effect of the depreciation in value of foreign currencies upon the importation into the United States of mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, unbleached or bleached, and pulpwoods, and to report to the Senate as soon as practicable the results of such investigation. Ordered to lie on the table December 15.
- H. R. 6585—KENDALL—To prohibit the importation of products of convict, forced, or indentured labor. To Committee on Ways and Means December 22.
- H. R. 4531—CARTER—For plant and cereal patents. To Committee on Patents December 8.
- S. Con. Res. 6—WAGNER—Providing for the establishment of an American Conservation Week. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys January 8.
- S. 734—McNARY—For the acquisition of timberlands and their sale to Oregon for recreational and scenic purposes. To Committee on Public Lands and Surveys December 9.

### Did George Really Cut Down That Cherry Tree?

(Continued from page 84)

numberless temptations, both from himself and others, his heart throbbed with the tenderest anxiety to make him acquainted with that Great Being, whom to know and love is to possess the surest defence against vice, and the best of all motives to virtue and happiness."

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## The George Washington Memorial Parkway

(Continued from page 88)

become the mecca for the serious student of nature from afar.

The valley of the Potomac has been intimately associated with the work of experts of the Department of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institution for seventy-five years or more, during which time valuable and authoritative reports have been prepared and published, dealing with the flora, insects, reptiles, fishes, birds and mammals. Until the last few years the "Washington Region" of the naturalists included the territory within a radius of about twenty miles of the Capitol, and so extended nearly to Great Falls and Mount Vernon. In the area of the main valley or its wooded and rocky tributaries the hiker or casual visitor would be almost sure to encounter some naturalist armed with insect net, collecting pistol, or field glass and notebook.

The valley of the Potomac has in comparatively recent years achieved an added importance affecting both naturalist and sportsman, because of the great numbers of ducks that every winter congregate in the region below Washington. While most of the birds are usually observed below Mount Vernon, they frequently move up the river and sometimes "rafts" numbering tens of thousands are to be seen a short distance off Hains Point. At a time when the future of these birds seems threatened, it is almost prophetic that they should gather in the shadow of the Capitol as though appealing for summer and winter refuges where they may live in peace.

The Old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will afford recreation to lovers of canoeing, boating, hiking and swimming. It is part of the parkway program to reestablish the old canal so that its former picturesqueness with the tow boats will be preserved and the old tow path is to be put in good order. During nine months of the year canoes will glide over the waters of the canal and shoot the rapids below Great Falls. Already sail boats and motor boats are appearing in growing numbers and as the waters of the river become easier of access the recreational possibilities will be unsurpassed.

This parkway is to be the nation's parkway. It will be a monument to the first President, visioned and created to do him honor. It will also be for all those who love the out-of-doors and all growing things, and in addition it will hold ever before the American people the Potomac River with its richness in human history, its beauty of scenery, its pleasure and health giving possibilities and its urge to serve in the highest sense of the word, all the people of the United States.

## Hoover Plants Oaks to Lincoln

Two young white oaks from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln near Hodgenville, Kentucky, were recently planted on the White House grounds by President Hoover. He shoveled several spadefuls of earth about the base of one tree on the south lawn in full sight of the windows behind his office desk. The other tree was planted near the southeast corner of the White House grounds. These trees were brought from the Lincoln birthplace by Representative Thatcher, of Kentucky.

## WHO'S WHO

Among the Authors in This Issue

DR. JOHN C. MERRIAM (*The Tree in the Architecture of Washington*) is President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and one of the outstanding scientists in the country. He was formerly Chief of the Division of Geography of the National Research Council. He holds the honorary degree of Sc.D. of Columbia, Princeton and Yale, and that of LL.D. of Wesleyan and California.



John C. Merriam

JAMES HAY, JR. (*George Washington, Lover of Trees*) political writer and novelist of Washington, D. C., has delved deeply into the life of George Washington and has written considerably on his findings.

EARL GODWIN (*Did George Really Cut Down That Cherry Tree?*) specializes in magazine writing and political and sociological publicity. He is a native of Washington, D. C., and has been newspaper reporter, political correspondent and editor.



Clarence P. Dodge

CLARENCE PHELPS DODGE (*The George Washington Memorial Parkway*) is Director of the George Washington Memorial Parkway Fund, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. He was graduated from Yale University and for eighteen years was a newspaper publisher at Colorado Springs, Colorado. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Brookings Institute.

FREDERICK A. DELANO (*The National Arboretum*) is President of the American Civic Association and Chairman of the National Capitol Park and Planning Commission.

H. O. BISHOP (*Washington—the Huntsman*) is a writer and research specialist of Washington, D. C.; ADELAIDE BORAH (*Memorial Trees of Washington*) is another research specialist and writer of the Capital City; WAKELIN McNEEL (*Forest Page for Boys and Girls*) is connected with boys' and girls' club work in Wisconsin; and ERLE KAUFFMAN (*Some Trees Washington Knew*) is an Assistant Editor of AMERICAN FORESTS.

FREDERICK V. COVILLE (*Lafayette Park*) is Acting Director of the National Arboretum and a distinguished scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Just recently he was awarded the George Robert White Gold Medal of Honor in recognition of his botanical achievements and experiments. O. M. FREEMAN, who collaborated with Dr. Coville, is a botanist in the Department.



Frederick V. Coville





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Honesty, Industry and Frugality  
Are necessary to make us  
A Great and Happy People."*

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